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HONOLULU, H. I.—FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2091.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Molten Lava.

LATEST NEWS FROM ERUPTION

Hair Breadth Escapes of Venture-
some Slight Seers Who Risk Life
at the Volcano's Mouth.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The arrival of the W. G. Hall from
Hawaii yesterday morning brought
two days later news from the volcano;
as well as a number of returning pas-
sengers who had visited the scene of
the eruption.

The Advertiser's special correspond-
ent, who was with the first party to
reach the 1899 flow which went up on
July 7, and whose thrilling description
was published at length in Monday's
paper, furnishes the following under
date of July 18th:

"Nothing very important has trans-
pired since I wrote you last. The fire
in the upper crater has mostly dis-
appeared and it is now safe to ap-
proach it. When we were there it
was not safe to go nearer than 500
feet.

"Several parties have come up since
we were there, among them W. R.
Castle's party of fourteen and the
Davey party from Kailua.

"Friday night between 9 and 10
o'clock, there was a great deal of ac-
tivity on the mountain; it was wit-
nessed by the crew of the Kilauea
between Kapua and South Point, also
by some of the residents of Kau.

"Punaluu was washed out by a tidal
wave in 1868. All that remained after
the tidal wave was three coconut and
one palm tree. Since that time the
coconut trees have borne no fruit, but
strange to say, after a lapse of 31
years a solitary coconut has made its
appearance on one of the trees, and
when Captain Simerson saw it about
four weeks ago, he prophesied an
eruption. Now Captain Simerson is
not a superstitious man, but in some
way he connects the birth of the young
coconut with the eruption of 1868.

"It looks as if the Kau flow has
stopped flowing for several days. Vol-
cano house is crowded to its full ca-
pacity."

Stearns Buck, who was a member of
the volcano party, including Frank Da-
vey, Charles Kluegel, Jr., and others,
tells of a narrow escape from suffoca-
tion that the party had. They were
on their way back from Manna Loa's
summit. In front and to their right
the craters were belching forth their
fiery lava. Suddenly from one of the
openings a dense cloud of sulphurous
smoke arose. A change in the wind
brought the suffocating mass directly
in front of the party. Behind and to
the other side were the streams of
molten lava and the belching craters.
Death seemed certain and imminent.
But a chance still remained. The dark
cloud kept drawing nearer when a gust
of wind struck it in the center, form-
ing it into an arch. With one accord
the tired and footsore travelers dashed
forward at their utmost speed. As they
finally flung themselves to the ground,
exhausted, yet safe, the dense mass
again settled low and went on its chok-
ing, suffocating way.

Mr. Buck says that he would not
take the trip again for \$10,000.

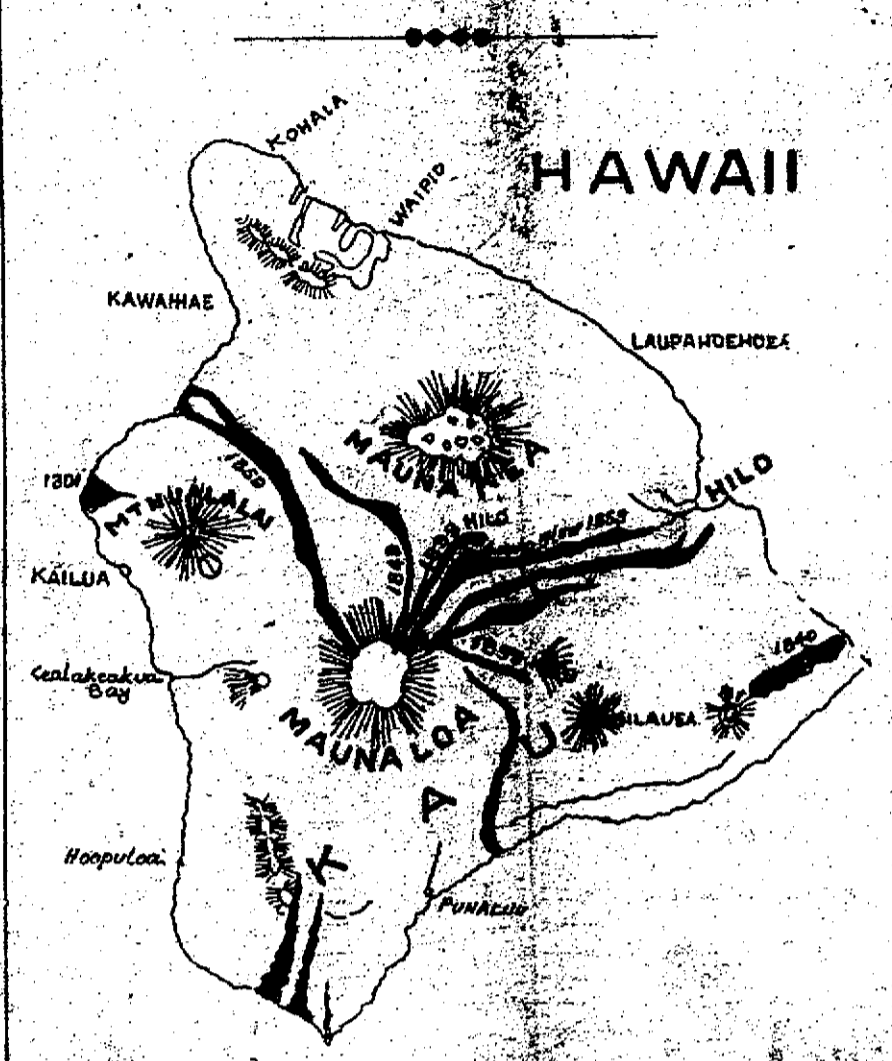
"It was rough in the extreme," he
said. "For miles and miles we tramped
over the very hardest kind of country.
But I feel satisfied. Why, the cloud
view from Manna Loa's summit was
enough to make one forget that he had
gone through such a trip. Below us on
all sides, stretching away as far as the
eye could see, were the vari-colored
clouds rising and falling like a Polar
sea. The whole earth was hidden by
the cloud-ocean. The fiery fountains
of molten lava, the boulders tossed
hundreds of feet into the air, the
rumbling in the bowels of the earth,
all combine, of course, to make a spec-
tacle beggarly description."

The party of which Mr. Buck and
Mr. Davey were members suffered

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GREAT LAVA FLOWS FROM MAUNA LOA



The above cut has been prepared by the Advertiser's artist from the
latest descriptions of the lava flows received by Tuesday's steamer. It
shows the course and dates of the great flows of former years as well as
the exact course and distance traveled by the two flows of 1899.

greatly from lack of sufficient food and
water. Some of the party were in such
distress at one time that they imagined
they could see and hear rills of run-
ning water.

Mr. Davey has on exhibition in his
show-window the shoes he used on the
trip. There are two pairs and their
appearance speaks louder than words
of the hard trip.

Manager C. M. Walton of Pahala
plantation was another passenger by
the Hall yesterday. He said there was
little more to be added about the eruptions
to what had been already pub-
lished. The main fact that he could
tell was that the streams of lava were
still flowing.

Frank Davey, the well-known pho-
tographer, who returned yesterday
from the scene of the eruption, said
last night:

"We ascended Mauna Loa on horse-
back to the top, passed around the old
big crater at the summit and then pro-
ceeded by foot down the side. From
the top of the mountain to the head of
the lava flow we came upon, and ex-
amined eight cones, or craters. They
were in succession down the side. All
were of considerable size, being nearly
as large as the cone of Puncbowl,
with high walls all around, except on
the lower sides.

"The first five were dead, but ap-
peared to have been active quite re-
cently. The sixth was smoking. In
the seventh was some fire and consid-
erable smoke. The eighth was the
wonder of the series. It was belching
forth smoke and fire, as well as mol-
ten rocks of great size. The rocks
were as big as horses, and went so
high in the air that they cooled be-
fore falling again to the ground.

"From this crater issued the flow
that is making towards Hilo; from
above it presented a grand spectacle
winding down the mountain side. It
took us fifteen hours to ascend the
mountain from the active crater to the
summit, where the horses were left.
Two men became delirious on the way
for want of water. The trip is de-
scribed as a terrible one in the ex-
treme. All around the top of the
mountain it was cold. At the crater
it was very hot. The extremes were
such as would knock almost anybody
out."

Mr. Davey describes the eruption as
terrifying in the extreme. Great masses
of rock of a white heat seemed to
be thrown by Titanic force hundreds
of feet in the air as though shot out of
a cannon, turning black as they cooled
and fell back into the pit, only to be
shot upward again by the same won-
derful force. This process was going
on uninterruptedly while great vol-
umes of smoke poured forth from the
edges at intervals and the lava in
streams from numerous apertures.
Sometimes a sheet of lava would be
thrown bodily high into the air and
at other times vast quantities of al-
most pure sulphur.

Mr. Davey brought back numerous
photographs of the eruption, which he
will forward to leading papers in the
States and to the Illustrated London
News. A large number will also be
sent by the first mail to the Hawaiian
Commissioners at the Omaha Exposi-
tion.

"The hardships we underwent were
indeed terrible," said Mr. Davey, as he
was leaving the office. "I went strictly
as a matter of business. I had to

OAHU RAILWAY

Dividends in Sight to Gladden
Hearts of Stockholders.

MR. DILLINGHAM INTERVIEWED

Says There is No Truth in the Re-
port About Extending the Road
to Heala.

A special meeting of the stockholders
of the Oahu Railway and Land Com-
pany is called for next Monday after-
noon, and while the object of the meet-
ing, was stated in the call to be the
consideration of the sale of treasury
stock all sorts of rumors were afloat
concerning the future plans of the
road. These were to the effect that
the treasury stock was to be sold pro
rata to the present stockholders, that a
5 per cent. dividend was to be declared
at once and regular dividends of 2 1/2
per cent. quarterly afterwards, that the
road was to be immediately extended
to Heala and eventually to Honolulu
by means of a tunnel at Kaimhi or by
way of the Pali.

To ascertain the truth of these rum-
ors a representative called on General
Manager B. F. Dillingham yesterday
afternoon. The railroad magnate was
averse to talking about the matter un-
til after the meeting, but finally said:
"In my annual report to the directors
I have made certain recommendations,
one of which relating to the sale of
treasury stock they have considered of
sufficient importance to bring before
the stockholders. It has at no time
been contemplated to sell the whole of
the treasury stock but only 1700 shares.

I have recommended that this amount
be sold to pay for recent permanent
improvements and new rolling stock
purchased lately. You know that we
have built in the last few months two
miles of new track to Kahanui, besides
building about forty new cars and pur-
chasing several large engines. The
expense connected with all this has
amounted to about \$170,000, and my
recommendation was that enough
treasury stock should be sold to the
stockholders at par pro rata to meet it.
Whether this will be done or not de-
pends on the stockholders themselves."

"How about dividends, Mr. Dilling-
ham?"
"That will be decided by a meeting
of the board of directors, which will
take place after the stockholders' meet-
ing. The directors, of course, will
have to be guided by what the stock-
holders do. If they decide to sell the
1,700 shares of treasury stock, then
there may be a small dividend de-
clared, but whether it will be 5 per
cent. or not I can't say. That is a mat-
ter within the control of the board, and
not of an individual stockholder like
myself."

"How about the quarterly dividends
rumored?" was next asked.

"There again you should wait until
the directors meet. I may say that I
have recommended a 5 per cent. annual
dividend to be paid in quarterly in-
stallments and I have based my recom-
mendations on the increased business
of the road and the constantly increas-
ing value of the outside securities held
by the company. We have large hold-
ings in Oahu, Waialua and other se-
curities which are constantly increas-
ing in value, and while we are now
hauling about 45,000 tons of sugar a
year we expect to increase that to 150,
000 in a few years. I consider the pros-
pects of the road justify an annual 5
per cent. dividend from now on, with,
perhaps, an occasional extra one
thrown in."

"How about the extension of the road
to Heala?" persisted the reporter.

"Well, you are wrong there, at all
events," said Mr. Dillingham, laugh-
ing. "No, we have not yet gone into
that. Too much money has been need-
ed for new rolling stock and track to
think of extending the main road any
further just now. That is entirely a
matter for future consideration."

The Novelist to Leave.

Albert Ross, the writer of many
books but known chiefly through his
"Thou Shalt Not," leaves by the Cop-
tic today. He is touring the world and
will stop over at Japan, the Philip-
pines and China. During his stay here
he has collected much material which
he may some day weave into a novel.

Distinguished Officer.

On the City of Para which arrived
last evening is Brigadier-General
Theodore Schwan, whose achievements

in the war with Spain are still with-
in the recollection of nearly everyone.

An Afternoon Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Hartwell and
A. F. Judd, Jr., will take place this
afternoon at the Hartwell home. Judge
Hartwell, who was expected by the
Coptic, did not arrive and so will not
be present. The overland train was
delayed by a washout in Nevada, mak-
ing it impossible for Judge Hartwell
to reach San Francisco before the sail-
ing of the steamer.

Suit Dismissed.

The assumpsit suit to recover dam-
ages for breach of covenant as com-
mon carriers, instituted by the firm of
Ordway & Porter against the Cana-
dian-Australian Steamship Company,
has been discontinued, settlement hav-
ing been effected out of court.

WIDEMANN-PARKER.

Two Popular Young People Wed-
ded Last Evening.

The wedding of Miss Helen Parker
and C. A. Widemann took place last
evening at the Widemann home in Pa-
nahou. The large reception room had
been most elegantly decorated in hon-
or of the event. Shortly after 8 o'clock
the bridal party entered. The bride
looked very charming in her beautiful
robe of purest white. In her hands
was a large bouquet of orange bloss-
oms and another cluster of the same
flower adorned her hair. She was ac-
companied by Miss Della Woods, who
made a pleasing bridesmaid. Ed. Stiles
acted as best man. The ceremony was
conducted by Father Leonore in a soli-
emn and impressive manner. After the
ceremony the happy couple were show-
ered with congratulations from the
large number of guests present. An
informal reception was held and later
a wedding supper was served.

FROM NAPOOPOO.

Greenwell Party Beat the Record
to the Volcano.

A private letter from Napoosoo men-
tions that on last Saturday at 5 a. m.
three of the Greenwell boys and Mr. E.
Wallace started for the summit reach-
ing that point at 6 p. m. This is un-
doubtedly the quickest trip ever made
and the reason is because the Green-
wells are familiar with the upper
lands and took an entirely different
road to that heretofore used by other
travellers. Camp was made alongside the
Davey outfit who, with the exception
of two sick members, were off towards
the lava flow, fifteen miles or more
distant. Smoke was rising from many
cones in the crater of Mokuaweoweo
and from the side crevices of its basin.
No flow, as reported towards Kilauea,
was seen. The original flow, seen by
the August party, was still flowing but
not so rapidly and the light was falling
in volume. The members of the Davey
crowd straggled back to camp at 8
a. m. Sunday morning, just as the
Greenwells were leaving for the re-
turn home.

STEAM PLOW ARRIVED

Work Will Now Be Rushed on the
McBryde Plantation.

By the bark C. D. Bryant was re-
ceived the first steam plow for the
McBryde plantation. It was shipped
out from England in a hurry, being
sent overland from New York to San
Francisco. It is of twenty horse power
and is the largest of its kind ever
brought to the islands. It will be land-
ed and sent to the plantation at once,
where Mr. Winter, the expert, will put
it together and set it to work. While
he is on the plantation Mr. Winter
will instruct a number of men in the
use of these plows, so that when the
three others already ordered arrive
there will be no delay in getting them
to work.

MORE TRANSPORTS TO COME.

A fleet of transports is now on its
way from Manila, bringing volunteers
and invalided soldiers. Besides these
the cruiser Boston of Admiral Dewey's
fleet is expected in port almost any
time, says the San Francisco Chronicle
of the 14th inst. She left Nagasaki
sixteen days ago. The Indiana, twenty-
four days out from Manila, and the
Morgan City and Relief, both twenty-
three days out, carry sick and wound-
ed. The Senator left Manila fifteen
days ago with the Pennsylvania regi-
ment. The Hancock left Manila a day
later with the Nebraska regiment and
the Utah Artillery. The Colorado and
the California regiments are about to
embark on the Warren and the Sher-
man, and the Idaho, North Dakota and
Wyoming troops have been assigned to
the Grant, which is about to sail from
Manila.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Report on Disinfectants for Use on Merchandise.

FORMALIN WONT KILL MICROBES

But Sulphur Straight Gave Them Their Quilts—Full Description of the Recent Experiments.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Discussion of microbes and methods of murdering them filled the air at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health. The occasion was the presentation of Dr. Alvarez' report regarding the fumigation experiments carried on at the Mail dock. The summary of the report was as follows: Formalin had failed to kill the germs; on the contrary they had thrived upon the diet, but it was proven that sulphur exterminated them.

After reading the report the Board discussed several vital matters in executive session. In fact the whole meeting was behind closed doors.

The report of Dr. Alvarez is as follows:

Mr. H. E. Cooper, President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit the report of the experiments made to determine the efficacy of formalin and also of sulphur as disinfectants of merchandise.

On the 15th instant, under the direction of Dr. F. R. Day, the port physician, and Mr. C. B. Reynolds, the executive officer of the Board of Health, I prepared six agar-agar Petri dishes and inoculated them as follows: Two with bacilli of bubonic plague, one with the bacilli of typhoid fever, one with the bacilli of diphtheria, one with the bacilli of pseudo-diphtheria, and one with the bacillus prodigiosus.

I prepared also twelve agar-agar test tubes and inoculated them with the pathogenic germs above mentioned and also with the bacillus of pneumonia.

The Petri dishes and the test tubes, containing the germs of the diseases mentioned, were placed all over the room used for fumigating freight at the Pacific Mail wharf. Wire netting was used to cover them as protection against rats and mice.

The doors were closed and the formalin lamp discharged its vapor through a small hole in the door for nine hours and a half.

On the following day the doors were opened and the Petri dishes and test tubes gathered. It could be seen at a glance that all the disease germs were growing and showed vigorous colonies. The bacillus prodigiosus grew with such rapidity that the greater part of the Petri dish was covered with bright-red colonies.

Two days later numerous moulds and ordinary germs found in the air have grown in the dishes and test tubes.

From the foregoing facts I draw the following conclusions:

Formalin, as used in this experiment, is worthless as a disinfectant. It is not capable of destroying the germs of any disease nor of arresting their development. It did not show any deleterious influence over the ordinary germs that float in the air.

Owing to the higher temperature of the disinfecting room at the Pacific Mail wharf, the germs, while exposed to the formaline vapor, grew faster and more luxuriant than they grow in the laboratory.

However, it would be erroneous to conclude that formalin is worthless as a disinfecting agent, because it proved to be of no value in this experiment. Its reputation as a reliable disinfectant is well established and our experience with it merely shows that the room at the Pacific Mail wharf is not adapted to its use.

Formalin to be efficient must be used in a room that is not too large for the size of the lamp, and, above all, the room must be air-tight.

On the following day—the 16th—the experiment was repeated, placing new cultures of all the germs used the previous day about the room at the Pacific Mail wharf using the same precautions against rats and mice.

Sulphur was used instead of formalin for four and a half hours. On the 17th the doors were opened and the Petri dishes and test tubes examined.

All the germs of the different diseases were found dead and no colonies of moulds or other germs that float in the air have appeared on the agar-agar.

Several bright silver coins which Mr. Reynolds had wrapped in many folds of a cloth showed clearly the effects of the sulphur fumigation.

We may conclude that sulphur as used in this experiment is capable of destroying the germs of the different diseases which were exposed to its fumes.

In closing this report I would suggest that the fumigating room be divided into two or more small compartments and, above all, that they be made air-tight.

Respectfully submitted

L. F. ALVAREZ, M. D.
Bacteriologist to the Board of Health
Honolulu, July 18th, 1899.

There were present at the meeting President Cooper, Secretary Wilcox, Dr. W. D. Day, Dr. Emerson G. W. Smith, Agent Reynolds, E. C. W. and a number of other gentlemen.

Shortest on Record.

In the races brought by Jesse Kaee and Jun Kaee against the Oahu Railway and Land Company for

the recovery of royal jewelry and clothing alleged to have been contained in two valises lost between Kahuku and Honolulu Attorney F. M. Hatch for the railroad company has filed what are probably the shortest answers on record in any case. They are identical and contain exactly eleven words each, viz: "Said defendant denies each and every allegation in plaintiff's complaint contained."

U. S. Senator Clark

Senator C. D. Clark of Wyoming is in Honolulu again. He arrived by the Mariposa yesterday morning and intends to complete his tour of the Islands. The genial Senator is as cheerful as ever and as sanguine over the future of Hawaii. He has not the slightest doubt but that a territorial form of government with broad privileges will be granted. While his visit here will be taken up principally with sight-seeing he will continue his investigations of local conditions. Almost the first man he looked for after his arrival was Colonel Sam Parker, his former host. When Senator Clark goes back he intends to have the Colonel go with him.

SAM WIDDIFIELD

Made First Lieutenant by General Otis.

Assigned to the Thirty-Sixth Regiment—
The Appointment Confirmed By
Colonel McKinley.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President today confirmed and commissioned the officers recommended by General Otis for the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Volunteer Regiments now being organized in the Philippines.

Among the list of those assigned to the former regiment appears the name of S. W. Widdifield, a Honolulu boy, who enlisted in San Francisco in the First California Regiment at the outbreak of the war with Spain.

It will be remembered that when the First California's were in this city on their way to Manila that Sam Widdifield, the Turton boys, Hammer and other island boys were made much of, and it is gratifying to add that nothing but good accounts have been received of them since.

Lieutenant Widdifield must have earned his promotion by strict attention to duty and soldierlike conduct in general, for the writer is well enough acquainted with Major General Otis to know that he would never recommend an incompetent man to a position of honor and responsibility, such is usually only attained after years of the dry routine of military service.

Lieutenant Widdifield's appointment is not only an honor to himself and the place of his birth, but is a graceful tribute paid by President McKinley and Major General Otis to the loyalty of the youth of Hawaii.

PAUL JONES' REMAINS

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Inquiry was recently made at the State Department in regard to the grave of John Paul Jones, the great naval hero of Revolutionary days, who died in Paris on July 18, 1782. He was buried there with the highest honors by the French government, but it appears that the present location of his grave is not known. The Secretary of State recently addressed a letter to Henry Vignaud of the United States Embassy, in Paris, asking whether the grave of John Paul Jones is known and marked. He has received a reply from Mr. Vignaud saying that although he has made earnest and frequent inquiries of the city authorities in regard to the matter, he has been unable to discover the whereabouts of the grave. One thing established by his inquiries, however, he says, is that John Paul Jones was not buried in the cemetery where the remains of Lafayette lie, as has been supposed by some people. In another letter it is intimated that, owing to a custom prevailing in Paris, the remains of John Paul Jones were deposited in a rented grave for a term of years, and that upon the expiration of the lease a great many years ago, the bones of this distinguished American patriot were thrown into the Potiers Field.

STEAMERS COLLIDE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The steamers Weeott and Aloha collided last night off Fort Ross and the Weeott nearly went to the bottom. Both vessels are now bound in the Weeott being in tow of the Aloha. A huge piece of canvas is spread over the bow of the Weeott and men are seen by the station at Point Reyes over the bow of the steamer working to keep the water out of the bow.

At about 12 o'clock a telephone message was received in this city from Fort Ross that two medium-sized steamers were in collision off the beach and one of them looked like she was badly damaged. One of the vessels was apparently uninjured and went to the assistance of the one in distress. They both headed toward Point Reyes.

FOR GUATEMALA

Possibility of American Protectorate Has Arisen.

WARSHIPS HURRYING TO SCENE

The United States Government May Be Called Upon to Take Charge There.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The Picayune prints the following:

News of the gravest import from Guatemala was brought to this city by passengers on the Snyder steamship Breakwater, which touched at four or five of the leading Central American ports before putting in here late Monday night.

"Just before sailing for New Orleans," said one of the passengers, "I was informed by several persons that England and Germany would shortly make a naval demonstration at the two leading ports of the Republic of Guatemala. I learned that a large amount of bonds issued by the Government of Guatemala and held by English and German interests have been practically repudiated and that the German and English holders have protested vigorously to their governments."

"Four warships are said to have been ordered to Guatemala waters, two German and two English. One of each flag will proceed to Puerto Barrios and one of each nation will be sent to San Jose de Guatemala, which is on the Pacific side of the republic."

"The point that most interests the United States is that if this seizure of the custom-houses should result in a long holding of those ports, in order that the amount could be collected, it would be necessary for a protectorate to be established over the republic of Guatemala while this was going on. In that case, the natural course of affairs would be to turn to either Mexico or the United States for that protectorate. The first proposition would hardly be probable because of the bad feeling existing between Guatemala and the republic of Mexico over the boundary dispute."

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

The transports Ohio and Newport were sighted off San Francisco harbor just as the Mariposa left. The Second Oregon Regiment and California Signal Service men were on board.

At once the screaming of sirens on the city front announced the tidings to the entire city, and the towns across the bay. A moment later the firing of cannon began, shot after shot, as it thundered out in salute, placing the meaning of the earlier signals beyond doubt. At almost the same moment, on numberless flagstaffs throughout the city, the national colors shot upward and the Stars and Stripes, everywhere hung to the breeze, gave yet further emphasis to the fact that the soldier boys were returning. Crowds of people hurried to the heights overlooking the northern bay, eager to catch the first glimpse possible of the ships bringing back the men who had dared and suffered so much in the Far East in their country's cause. The trip into and up the bay is a long one and the announcement was speedily made that it would be 6 o'clock before the transports would reach their anchorage.

ALGER HEARD FROM.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Alger today made, in a report to the Associated Press, his personal statement concerning the rumors that he is about to resign from the Cabinet. When asked as to the truth of the rumors, the Secretary said:

"There is nothing in these reports but air. I shall not retire this year, certainly, and cannot say as to the future. My private business and the state of my health will govern my future course."

"These constant assaults and repeated baseless reports are of course very annoying to me and extremely distressing to my family, but I have never retired under fire yet, and do not propose to do so now. Nothing that I have ever heard of or known of has been so cruel as the attacks upon me. If my critics can point to one thing in my official career that I have done that I ought not to have done, or that I have not done that I should have done, I shall be very glad to surrender my present official duties."

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM

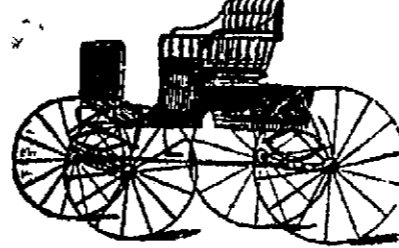
Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that we need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

Nice Roomy

PHAETONS

2-Two

Leaders-2

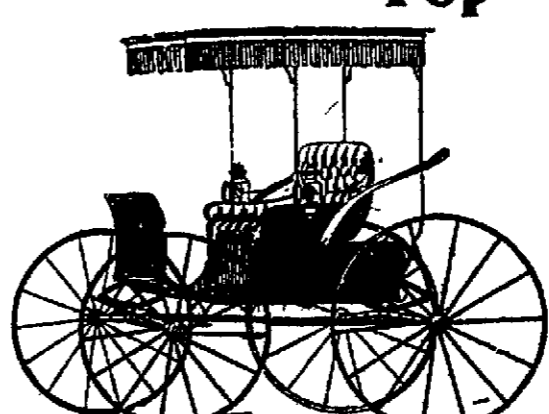


Canopy
Top

Surreys

AND Road

Wagons



A Particularly attractive line arrived by the S. S. "Australia" and by the bark "W. H. Dimond."

CALL AND INSPECT.

G. SCHUMAN, FORT ST.

Strong & Garfield

SERVICEABLE
STYLISH
HOES. . . .

A COMPLETE LINE
OF THE ABOVE IN

Black and Tan and Patent Leather

Gentlemen, look to your welfare and EXAMINE our stock.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.
Sign of The Big Shoe.



ATTENTION TO PLANTATION MANAGERS.

CALIFORNIA HARNESS SHOP is now prepared to furnish at short notice all Plantation Supplies. A full line of goods in our line at

Rock Bottom Prices.

We use the Extra Heavy Hames and Best English Chains, stock and work throughout No. 1.

SAMPLE : ORDER : IS : RESPECTFULLY : SOLICITED.

California Harness Shop

NO. 639 KING STREET, LINCOLN BLOCK.

Telephone 641. Just Below The Arlington Hotel.

D. O. & M. S. HAMMAN.

Honolulu Tobacco Co., Ltd.

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA

AND MANILA

CIGARS

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Fine Grades of Smoking Tobacco.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts., Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President.

E. SHER, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

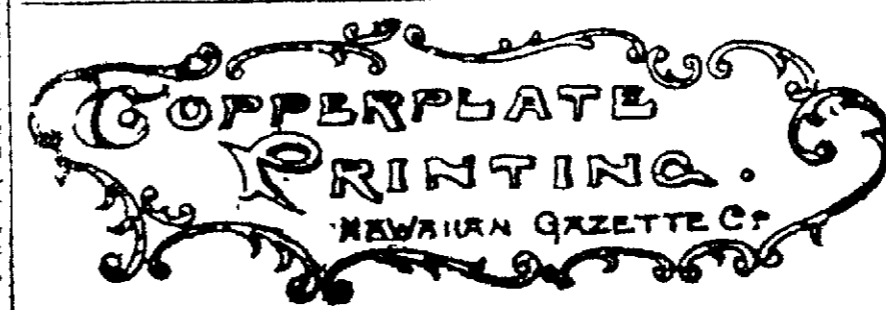
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



One for the table, the other for the yard—both for you.

Fine quality of BLOWN TUMBLERS, engraved in 3 designs.

Your choice at 75 cents per dozen. You know the regular price.

2 Rattan Yard Brooms, 25-cents each; regular price, 65 cents [These are slightly damaged by salt water.]

\$75.00.

Complete outfits in Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plated Ware and Kitchen Utensils, including Stove and Refrigerator for

\$75.00.

Estimates and lists given on application.

When you are in our store always inspect the Bargain Tables on the second floor (take elevator).

You are sure to see something you want and the price will not stop you.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS

"JEWEL" STOVES for coal or wood. "GURNEY" CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

NEW WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

GERM PROOF FILTERS.

"PRIMUS" OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, for \$1.50—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD. HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kona Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of Boston.

BURIED IN SMOKE

A Novel Experience for the City of Honolulu.

EFFECT OF VOLCANIC ERUPTION

The City Covered With a Pall of Smoke From a Volcano 200 Miles Away.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

From early yesterday morning, the city of Honolulu has been buried in a cloud of smoke. At first it was thought to arise from forest fires on the other side of Tantalus, but a liberal use of the telephone to points on the other side of the island soon dispelled that notion. By noon the smoke cloud had completely enveloped the lower part of the city, which, up to that time, had been partially free. By evening the smoke had increased to such a density as to suggest to the Lo-Adoners living here an old-time friend. At different times and spots in the city during the day many citizens averred that there was a distinctly sulphurous smell to the smoke, while one gentleman, who rode out to the foothills on horseback during the evening called at this office afterwards to relate that he had been distinctly struck on the face by particles of falling ashes or grit.

Curtis J. Lyons of the Government survey office is of the opinion that the smoke undoubtedly comes from the volcanic upheaval now going on on the island of Hawaii. His theory is that the southerly winds prevailing for the past week have driven the smoke in vast clouds northwardly, whence, encountering the strong trade wind prevailing since last night the smoke has been driven back to the islands. This theory is generally accepted as the correct one, and is favored by all the captains of the inter-island steamers. Passengers who came on the W. G. Hall today say that clouds of smoke also followed them all the way from Hawaii.

Hon. H. M. Whitney, Hawaii's veteran journalist, said yesterday: "There is no doubt that this smoke comes from the volcano. I distinctly recollect two former visitations of the same kind during previous eruptions."

Many of the older natives agree with Mr. Whitney, adding also that this smoke is a sure precursor of rain.

"It acts to me and I have the same kind of feelings as when a storm comes up," said old Uncle Ben at the pilot office last night, referring to the smoky weather on the front, which prevailed there, even worse than elsewhere. The barometer at the pilot office was 30.2 at 9 o'clock last night and the wind east southeast.

SICK FROM CANNED COFFEE

Thought They Had Got the Plague From the Nippon Maru.

On the morning of July 12, says the San Francisco Bulletin, the steamer Caroline, in charge of Captain W. S. Leale, proceeded to Angel Island and took off the steerage passengers of the trans-Pacific liner, Nippon Maru. The passengers were landed at Jackson street dock early in the forenoon, and the Caroline remained at the wharf until noon.

Shortly after lunch five of the Caroline's men were taken quite sick. "There was considered quite strange that the deckhands should be ill after having transferred passengers from the alleged 'plague ship.' Their illness is believed to have been caused by eating canned stuff, and cannot be attributed to contact with the quarantined persons."

The men who were taken sick drank coffee from tins, and this is supposed to have made them ill. They will all recover.

ALL-BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

LONDON, July 11.—The "Daily Mail" says this morning: "It has been agreed that Australasia shall bear eight-eighths of the cost of the Pacific cable and Great Britain and Canada each five-eighths."

THE PLAQUE IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.—Three cases of plague were reported here yesterday. The inhabitants are disconcerted with the sanitary precautions, have threatened trouble, and yesterday roughly handled two doctors.

CRUELTY TO DREYFUS DENIED

PARIS, July 12.—M. Lebon, the former Minister of Colonies, has addressed a long letter to the Government in reply to the charges of Louis Haret, member of the French Institute, who accompanied Madame Dreyfus to Rennes, who alleges that Dreyfus was cruelly treated in his island prison. The former minister says no one in

1896 questioned the justice of the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial; that in September, 1896, it was reported that an American vessel was about to rescue the prisoner and there was some talk among the wardens as to the possibility of his escape. Hence M. Lebon became solicitous for the safety of the prisoner and ordered Dreyfus to be confined in his hut with double locked doors, but with a sentinel inside until the hut was surrounded by a palisade, when the hut might be opened. The building of the palisade occupied longer than was expected, but no harm to the health of the prisoner was reported.

A PECULIAR RIOT.

LILLE, France, July 12.—Serious rioting has followed the acquittal of Father Flamiden of the School of the Christian Brothers here, who was charged with murdering a boy in that institution. Thousands of persons paraded the streets shouting, "Down with the Jesuits!" and smashing windows.

A CONTEMPT CASE

Chinaman Disobeys Court Injunction.

Judge Perry Sentences Him to Fifteen Days Imprisonment as a Lesson in the Future.

Sow Hee, a Chinese, was sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment by Judge Perry yesterday for contempt of court. He is one of the defendants in the case of Ung Lin et al. vs. Leong Hoo et al. in which Judge Perry on July 12th granted an injunction restraining the defendants from diverting certain water used by plaintiffs on Mondays of each week from 3 to 5 p. m., and from interfering and meddling with the use of the plaintiffs of said water until the further order of the Court.

The affidavit on which the proceedings for contempt were based states that on Monday last after being served with a copy of the injunction the defendant Sow Hee violated the same by breaking the dam of the plaintiffs, thereby diverting the water and appropriating the same to the use of the defendants.

At the hearing yesterday afternoon the Court found the defendant guilty of contempt and sentenced him to fifteen days imprisonment.

PETITION FOR LETTERS.

George R. Carter to Administer Edward Dowsett's Estate.

In the probate department of the Circuit Court a petition has been addressed to Judge Perry by David A. Dowsett that letters of administration on the estate of his brother Edward, who died intestate on July 3 last, may be granted to George R. Carter. The petitioner states that due and diligent search has been made to ascertain if the deceased left any will, but none can be found.

The value of the estate is estimated at about \$30,000, as follows: One undivided twelfth of the estate of James I. Dowsett, deceased intestate, and one share of the James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited.

The heirs of the deceased, as far as known to petitioner, are Phoebe K. Raymond, Mary K. Parish, Alexander C. Dowsett, Annie K. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena N. Dowsett, Samuel H. K. Dowsett, Marion Dowsett, Guinevere Dowsett, all brothers and sisters of deceased, and Annie Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett, nieces of deceased.

Judge Perry has set Friday, August 18, as a day for hearing the petition.

Presents for Captain Sealby.

Captain Sealby, the retiring commander of the O. & O. steamer Coptic, left the steamer this afternoon for a few days' outing. Before he departed all the officers of the vessel waited on him in the cabin. Speeches were made and each department gave the Captain a present. All the presents have suitable inscriptions.

Captain Sealby will stay by the vessel until the day of sailing, when he will turn her over to Captain J. H. Rinder, another favorite of the O. & O. line. Captain Sealby goes to England to take command of a big steamer—Examiner July 11.

JULIA DENT GRANT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Mrs. Potter Palmer is authority for the statement that it has been decided that the marriage of her niece, Miss Julia Dent Grant, and Prince Cantacuzene, will be solemnized in Newport in September. The exact date has not been fixed. This will be settled upon after the arrival of the Prince early in September.

HAWAII AT PARIS

Valuable and Unique Exhibit to Be Forwarded.

PREPARED BY DR. MAXWELL

Under Instructions From the Secretary of Agriculture At Washington.

In response to a question put to him by a representative of this paper yesterday afternoon at the Hawaiian Experiment Station Dr. Walter Maxwell said:

"Yes, I am preparing an exhibit for the Paris Exposition of 1900. I received a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington some two weeks since, asking me to prepare a statement concerning the Hawaiian Experiment Station and scientific agricultural work in the Islands; also asking me to forward any small collections of specimens representing the soils and products of the Islands, it being the purpose of the Agricultural Department to include such a Hawaiian collection in an exhibition of agricultural products to be sent by the United States Department of Agriculture to the Paris Exposition next year."

"Are you permitted to make public any of the details?" was asked.

"Oh, yes," replied Dr. Maxwell. "In the first place I am making a short but succinct statement of the objects of the Experiment Station and the line of work which is being carried out under its auspices. For example, the thorough study of the different soils of the Hawaiian Islands and the relation of fertilization to the soils; also the study of varieties of cane, and finally, an exhaustive study of the great question of economic irrigation, which is really the foundation of our agriculture."

"Would it be too much to ask you to give the Advertiser an idea of what you are going to say on the matter of soils?"

"Well, I will just show you what I am doing in the way of a small exhibit and that will probably be the best way of telling you what I am going to say. In the first place I am sending samples of Hawaiian lavas of different kinds, then specimens showing the ways in which the lavas become decomposed and resolved into chemical bodies and the residual products, which are the soils."

Here Dr. Maxwell kindly showed the reporter specimens of solid, normal lavas, specimens of tufa lavas, specimens showing the manner in which the lavas in the first place were decomposed by chemical action and resolved into many different products. Among these several products were: (1) Fine samples of alum, (2) pure gypsum, (3) bauxite, (4) kaolin, (5) laterite, (6) silica, (7) sample of crystalline sulphur, the chief agent in the resolution of the lavas into their many products.

In addition to the above Dr. Maxwell is also sending samples representing the formation of iron ores found by him on the islands of Kauai and Oahu only; these samples contain 50 per cent oxide of iron. Again, remarkable specimen samples showing the process by which kaolin becomes separated from the lava and is found in considerable deposits. The specimens are both unique and valuable. One, in particular, shows a kaolin much more pure and white than the kaolins and clays that are now being used in the manufacture of Royal Worcester and other chinawares. Dr. Maxwell thinks that the kaolins of these islands may have considerable commercial importance in the near future when they become better known and appreciated. The bauxite deposits, which are chiefly composed of alumina and which have been discovered here by Dr. Maxwell, are in several instances richer in aluminum than the same class of materials that are being used for the manufacture of aluminum in Europe and the United States today.

"What samples of soil are you sending, Doctor?" was the next query propounded.

"I am sending typical samples of our sedimentary soils, of our blood-red soils and of our tufa soils."

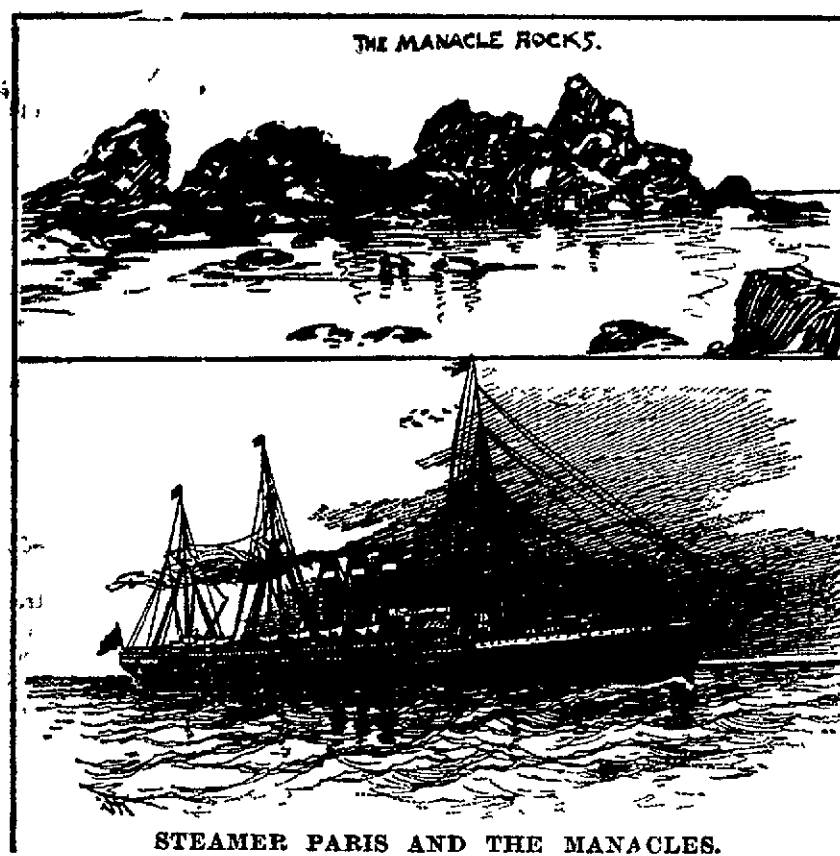
Incidentally the writer noticed the sedimentary soil was from Ewa plantation and that Dr. Maxwell had marked it "Very fertile." The blood-red soil was from the McBryde plantation and was also marked "Very fertile." The tufa soil sample was marked "Very poor soil," but the Doctor did not say where it was from.

"What else are you sending?" again queried the scribe.

"Oh, many things. For instance, samples of certain varieties of cane. (These are all enclosed in glass cylinders containing alcohol and hermetically sealed.) Samples of Hawaiian coffees, rice and sugar. These are all sealed in glass cylinders and are carefully and plainly labeled."

Incidentally Dr. Maxwell let slip the information that he had been requested by the Secretary of Agriculture to send with the exhibit copies of all his publications which might help to explain the exhibit to any who are interested therein.

"My chief aim," said Dr. Maxwell, in conclusion, "in sending this small, but carefully selected contribution is



STEAMER PARIS AND THE MANACLES.

LONDON, July 11.—The salvors have moved the American line steamer Paris astern for a distance of 150 yards and have shifted the vessel's position slightly to the eastward. They hope to be able to get the after stoke hold fires alight.

The Paris is now clear of the rocks. The sea is smooth, but a heavy fog prevails tonight.

FALMOUTH (England), July 12.—The coast guard reports that, as the Paris began to move and to tug at her anchors this morning, the crew was obliged to let out cables, and in about an hour the liner got quite clear of the rock and into deep water.

to attract the attention of scientific men and also of manufacturers throughout the world to matters of interest and future value on these islands; and as far as possible to bring the resources of Hawaii before the notice of the entire outside world, for people from the ends of the earth will meet at the greatest of all modern exhibitions, I mean the one at Paris in 1900. I may say that the little exhibit I have gotten together has already attracted the attention of outside governments, for the consuls both of France and Belgium have already asked me to give them early notice of the dispatch of the exhibit in order that they may be able to call the attention of their governments to the same."

NEWS NOTES.

King Oscar of Sweden is aiding the peace movement.

The trial of Dreyfus will probably commence on August 1.

Senator Morgan is out for harmony in the Democratic ranks.

General Wheeler has left Washington en route to the Philippines.

The British cruisers Doris and Widgion have arrived at Delagoa Bay.

Six out of a family of seven were killed by a train at an Ohio crossing.

Torrents of rain have flooded the quarters of American troops in Manila.

Mrs. M. D. Majors, an old resident of Davisville, California, was burned to death.

The report that the King of Belgium would visit the United States this summer is denied.

Secretary Alger's enemies assert that he has resigned, but he still holds down his desk.

Queensland has offered the British government 250 mounted infantry for service in Africa if needed.

M. Daniel, the Governor of Devil's Island, has lost his job for undue severities inflicted on Dreyfus.

In the House of Commons it has been announced that the Delagoa Bay award will be made in October.

The hospital ship Relief, on the way from Manila, left Yokohama on July 12 with 250 sick soldiers on board.

Blanche Bates is being criticized in New York for working advertising schemes through her press agent.

The Congressional Investigating Committee on the Alaska boundary question has returned from Alaska.

The refrigerator ship Glacier with a cargo of fresh beef for the Manila fleet, reached Singapore on the 11th.

General Wheeler's daughter Annie has volunteered as a nurse in the Philippines, and will accompany her father.

It is rumored that Spain is negotiating for the return of some of her ships captured by the United States in the late war.

Queen Margherita of Italy wants to climb one of the highest peaks of the Alps to take part in the dedication of a shrine to the Virgin.

Margaret Francis Hill is the name of a child born in quarantine at Angel Island, the mother being one of the Nippon Maru's passengers.

Hatfield, the noted desperado and originator of the Hatfield-McCoy feud that has cost 141 lives, has surrendered to Governor Atkins of West Virginia in person.

The steamer Portia, from New York for Halifax, was wrecked about fifteen miles east of the latter place. The crew and passengers, 115 in all, were saved by the ship's boats.

It is likely that the French government will make General Brugere commander in chief and vice president of the Supreme Council of War in place of General Jamont. It was only recently that General Brugere succeeded General Zurlinden as military governor of Paris.

RECOMMENDED FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

"During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus, necessitating my leaving my business," says Mr. C. A. Hare, of Hare Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio. "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. J. and all druggists and dealers.

LOHA COFFEE CO.

Must Carry Out Specific Agreement.

Interesting Decision by Judge Stanley Arising Out of an Option on Sugar Lands.

Judge Stanley has rendered a decision on demurrer in the case of Albert E. Nichols vs. Aloha Coffee Company, a bill for specific performance. The petitioner asked that the defendant company be decreed to specifically perform a certain written agreement entered into between the parties on February 16, 1899, for the sale of 500 acres of land in Olaa district at any time within six months from the date thereof for the consideration of \$37,500, of which \$500 was paid on the signing of the agreement, \$500 more was to be paid in ninety days thereafter and the balance when the option was accepted.

It appears from the record that the plaintiff neglected to pay the second installment of \$500 within the time mentioned but within a few days thereafter made a tender of the same, together with \$5 interest, which the defendant declined and refused to accept. On the day following the plaintiff accepted the option, and made a tender of \$37,005, being the balance of the purchase price mentioned in the agreement, together with \$5 interest on the second installment. The defendant company refused to accept the tender, and suit was brought to compel specific performance.

On the trial defendant's counsel argued that the payment of the second sum of \$500 within ninety days from the date of the agreement constituted a condition precedent and that until this condition had been fulfilled there was no binding contract between the parties, and that time being of the essence of the contract the plaintiff having neglected to pay the installment within the time specified could not by a subsequent tender bind the defendant to fulfill the engagement.

On the other hand the plaintiff argued that upon the payment of the sum of \$500 upon the day the agreement was executed the defendant then and there bound itself at that time to sell to the plaintiff the land in question for the sum of \$37,500 at any time within six months, if the plaintiff should decide to accept the option thus given, and that the time of the payment of the second installment was not of the essence of the contract.

In summing up, Judge Stanley says he is of the opinion and so holds that the defendant upon the payment to it of the sum of \$500 upon February 16, then and there bound itself at that time to sell to the plaintiff, as agreed, at any time within six months from that date for the specified purchase price. Nothing further than that one payment was required to be performed by the plaintiff before his rights to the option accrued. In other words, no condition precedent was required to be complied with. By the terms of the agreement the option was given on February 16th, and the period of six months, during which it might be accepted, began to run from that date.

Regarding the second payment of \$500, Judge Stanley goes on to say "It is claimed by the defendant that under the agreement the plaintiff, by paying \$500 on February 16th, secured the right and option to purchase the land within ninety days thereafter, and upon the second payment of \$500 an additional ninety days, but I consider that there was a concluded contract in force from February 16th, subject to no condition precedent, the contract being to sell for a certain price if tendered within six months. I do not consider that the time of payment of the second sum of \$500 was of the essence of the contract, but feel that as the defendant can be compensated by the payment of interest for the delayed stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. J. and all druggists and dealers.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

In Solid Mahogany

We have just opened up the most elegant line of Parlor Furniture seen here. Everything in Solid Mahogany.

Cabinets

AND

Whatnots.

That are just the articles you have waited so long for to complete the artistic effect of your parlors.

Chairs

AND

Tables.

Dainty and elegant, yet withal, strong and serviceable.

This is no everyday selection and we anticipate a speedy clearance.

A few nice

CHILD'S SWINGS.**J. HOPP & CO.**

Loading Furniture Dealers,

KING & BETHEL STS.

THE DOCTORS

—SAY THAT—

Malaria AND**Microbes**

Have small chances when

PURE WATER is provided

THIS IS THE**SEASON**

When drinking water needs to be purified.

You can get the most perfect

Water Filters

AND

Coolers

From

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

At their

Fort Street Store

And at their

Household Supply Department

On Bethel Street.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JULY 21, 1899.

THE AUTUMN FESTIVAL.

The promoters of the Autumn Festival to be held in Chicago during the month of October propose to invite Aguinaldo and his staff to become their guests. They assume that the Filipino hero will be conquered before that time, and as a conspicuous guest at the Festival will attract as much if not more attention than the President will. Mr. Edward Atkinson and the venerable Senator Hoar may keep their consciences void of offense by acting on the committee of reception. If Aguinaldo is captured and becomes a prisoner of war will the government permit him to visit the Autumn Festival and serve as the "drawing card"? Here at once arises one of the perplexing questions created by democracy. If the 6,500,000 of citizens who voted the Democratic ticket wish to confer upon Aguinaldo some honors shall the 7,000,000 of citizens who voted the Republican ticket oppose them? If these millions of Democratic voters believe that Aguinaldo represents true democracy, and self-government, why should the millions of Republican voters prevent them from exercising the inalienable rights of freemen? If Senator Hoar wishes to deliver an address of welcome to the "second Washington," as he calls this insurrectionist, should he not have the privilege of presenting him to the people in person?

On the other hand, after this worthless and corrupt mongrel has been conquered shall the government allow the people to fondle him at the Festival? Is it for the Executive to determine how much fondling of an enemy, who has slaughtered our boys, may be permitted, under our institutions and creeds?

When, in 1879, one hundred and fifty Apache warriors were captured and imprisoned in St. Augustine, Florida, after they had cruelly murdered women and children in Arizona, the young ladies who were spending the winter months in the place flirted with the young braves. The commanding officer, therefore, refused to permit the young women to visit the fort in which the Indians were confined. Thereupon the young ladies indignantly protested against it on the ground that neither the Constitution or the laws of the United States prevented free born American girls from shaking hands with, or making love to, Indian prisoners. And the commanding officer withdrew the order. So that there is here involved another perplexing question.

The Advertiser suggests to the promoters of the Autumn Festival that instead of presenting Aguinaldo to the people, that they secure the presence of all of the convicted murderers in the States, who are awaiting execution. If two hundred of these wretches were placed upon a platform, with nooses around their necks, and were provided with a "sumptuous repast" before the multitude, the scene would be the best drawing card of the Festival. Besides, as each convicted murderer usually kills only one person, the spectacle would be highly moral, in comparison with that of exhibiting Aguinaldo who has killed several hundred people and now is rated as a "double-dyed villain."

As the matter now stands, it is not probable that Aguinaldo can be secured in time for the Festival.

THE MOB WINS.

The strikers have won a victory in Cleveland over the street railway companies. But it is a victory of the mob. The railway company was able to fill the places abandoned by the strikers. There were an abundance of American citizens who were anxious to get employment. The mob said to these citizens: "You shall not get employment—there is no law which forbids it, but we will make the law for the case."

While indignant men in the North are complaining of the social anarchy arising out of lynch law at the South, the mob made lynch law in the North, which was not suppressed by the State. While the State refused to protect the railway companies, and the citizens seeking work, it also forbade the companies to protect themselves by a force of their own.

All this has taken place in a city which was built up by the settlers from New England.

But, after all, there is no serious danger to republican institutions in these disturbances. They are only the conflict of the social forces which are gradually adjusting the industrial situation. There is no general defiance of law and order in acts of the mob, but a defiance of special laws. The tendency is towards danger, but the danger point will not be reached.

As there are no legal methods of adjusting differences between labor and capital, illegal methods will be used. The Constitutions and laws protect and guarantee political rights. That is the first step in progress. In due time there will be constitutions establishing and protecting social rights. The mob is, unfortunately, the agency for making clear what these rights should be. As the intelligent men will not come together and frame wise social constitutions the only way to secure them is by acts which are forbidden by human law.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY FACTORY.

There appears in another column, an article published in the N. Y. Independent, describing the management of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio. The subject has been discussed before in this Journal. It reads like one of those stories of the future, and suggests "Looking Backward." This story of humanity towards employees makes many of the employers of laborers groan and wish that the daring cranks who had the audacity to walk "in His steps" in business affairs, would be plunged into bankruptcy and be taught a lesson. The idea of making the young women employed in a factory wear nice white aprons and cuffs, which are laundered at the expense of the company, the idea of having a boys' garden near a factory and encouraging them to raise vegetables, in order to keep them out of mischief—these ideas are indeed revolutionary, and ought to bring the concern to grief. But it pays very handsome dividends. Those who do not like the way the concern is managed feel that the profits are not due to good business management but to a miracle which the Lord has performed in that factory, and is not due to natural causes. But the men who are doing this fine work say it pays to do it; not morally, but financially. It brings out faithful conscientious work, and that makes good profits. And it incidentally makes good citizens. Altogether these Ohio cranks are strange creatures.

LARGE GIFTS.

The record of contributions to benefit mankind, during the last year, in the States, is a grand one. The following is a record of some of the larger ones:

Joseph Loubat, New York, to Columbia college, \$1,000,000.
O. H. Payne, New York, to Cornell university, \$1,500,000.
Cora J. Flood, San Francisco, to University of California, \$2,250,000.
Edward Austin, Boston, to colleges, \$980,000.
P. D. Armour, Chicago, to Armour Institute, \$500,000.
J. M. Bennett, Philadelphia, to University of Pennsylvania, \$400,000.
Calista M. Palbot, New York, to charity, \$345,000.
George P. Smith, Philadelphia, to charity, \$345,000.
Albert A. Munger, Chicago, to Art Institute and charity, \$500,000.
Moody Currier, Manchester, N. H., for art gallery, \$300,000.
P. H. Mast, Springfield, O., to Wesleyan college, \$375,000.
W. E. Hale, Chicago, to charity, \$300,000.
Solomon Mead, Greenwich, Conn., to churches, \$268,000.
G. A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minn., to Pillsbury academy, \$250,000.
J. P. Braides, Boston, to charity, \$225,000.
David L. Snyder, Springfield, O., for a public park, \$200,000.
J. D. Rockefeller, New York, to University of Chicago, \$200,000.
Susan M. Ransom, Cambridge, Mass., to charity, \$200,000.
J. M. Davis, Cincinnati, O., to Garfield university, \$200,000.
Amos R. Eno, New York, to charity, \$203,000.
Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburg, to charity, \$200,000.
Mercy Gray, Oakland, Cal., to churches, \$200,000.
Lucien Moss, Philadelphia, to charity, \$200,000.

The total amount of these gifts is \$11,176,000. Gifts innumerable in small amounts are not recorded.

The direction of these large gifts makes an interesting study. The donors belong to all denominations. The largest of all during the year, that of Baroness Hirsch, not mentioned above, because it is not an American gift, exceeds the total amount of all other gifts. The undenominational schools and colleges receive the largest share. The benevolent associations follow. Since the charities have come under the management of business men, the gifts have greatly increased.

The churches receive only \$458,000. Direct bequests to churches do not appear to be favored by the rich. The bequests indicate a dislike of sectarianism.

Whatever tendencies these gifts indicate, they clearly demonstrate the indifference of Americans to the establishment of "families" and the creation of large estates which may last for generations.

SOLID REGIMENTS NOT WANTED.

It is fortunate that Uncle Sam has been fighting men below his size for the last year. The mistakes he has made have cost comparatively little, but they give excellent lessons.

The President now refuses to take any solid regiments as volunteers. He will gladly accept men, but not the officers. The men he can dispose of intelligently by putting them under the care of experienced officers, who will care for them. But the Executive will no longer trust the volunteer officers, who know nothing about war, or the care of men, and should be in the ranks if they desire to serve their country. Many a fine young fellow has lost his life during the last year, because he was under strict military discipline, and could not take care of himself, because an ignorant officer forbade it.

Before the army was organized for the Spanish war, the experienced officers, the West Pointers, urged that the volunteers be properly officered. They saw men who had some military training put aside, and young men with a political pull put in places they could not fill. But the President was helpless. The people rule. It was a war of the people. Public sentiment was not sufficiently intelligent to back the President if he attempted to put the politicians aside. The people needed a lesson and they have it. Now, the President has the people behind him, when he refuses to accept political regiments.

Good people are shocked when they read the stories about human sacrifices in Hawaii. But these sacrifices were due to mistaken notions about the relations between God and man. Everyone of the enlisted men that died through the ignorance and incompetence of officers who were appointed under a system approved of by the people, was a victim of human sacrifice, due to mistaken notions about the relations between the State and its citizens. While civilization is indignant at the spectacle of the heathen placing dead bodies before "the gods of wood and stone," it places the victims of its own needless ignorance, in the sacred temples, and then gives them the miserable compensation of a pathetic funeral, and warbles over them the sweetest of hymns: "Nearer my God, to thee." The sacrifice is there.

President McKinley intends, if the people will permit him to do so, to suspend these funerals, and stop these human sacrifices.

A WISE GOVERNOR.

The striking difference between the administration of affairs in the hands of an educated soldier rather than in the hands of a politician is seen in the recent order of General Davis, the commanding general in Porto Rico in which he says to the people that:

"He will be pleased to receive suggestions from all who may feel disposed to submit the same, relating to better methods of administration, the system of levying and collecting taxes, waste retrenchments in municipal and insular expenditures, improvements in the jail system, elections of alcaldes, town councils, and municipal boards, changes which may be found desirable in the judicial system, or which may tend to simplify and expedite the administration of justice, reduction and consolidation, if practicable, of municipalities, development of the school system, improvements in the law relating to marriage and divorce, and suggestions relating to public morals, the regulation of the liquor traffic, legal restraints upon Sunday work and amusements, such as exist in most of the states of the Union, the suppression of prostitution and of the sale of obscene literature, and all kindred subjects of public concern."

"Mere criticism of existing evils will not be of value unless accompanied by specific suggestions as to the best practicable remedy."

It would be delightful indeed to call this plan the "American plan" of governing a conquered or weaker race. During the hundred years we have undertaken to govern the poor Indian, the politicians have refused with indignation to lower themselves to the level adopted by Gen. Davis. While the friends of the Indian insisted that there would be no Indian wars if the military men were placed in control, the politicians, and the professional Fourth of July orators insisted that it was "un-American" if the spoils were not properly divided, and that the most disagreeable and cantankerous man to deal with was an army officer who "would not take care of the boys."

The politicians and the average Fourth of July orators feel that the placing of military men in civil offices is a long step towards converting the Republic into a despotism; that it is stifling the air of freedom which is kept in its purest state by an invigorating oxygen, which is generated through the division of offices according to "pulls."

But it will be the sad fate of the American people to foolishly insist on the administration of their own affairs by competent men who are deficient in the gift of making pulls.

The military rulers often lack a

worldly wisdom, which comes from the friction of business life, so that they are by no means ideal statesmen. But they are not corrupt, and are not under obligations to corrupt men.

The British nation alone prepares men in the civil service for the administration of government in foreign lands. America has not needed in the past this class of men, because the theory of government by democracy has not permitted it. The extension of government over people incompetent to rule themselves now demands this order of men, and rule by military men is merely a stepping stone to rule by trained civilians.

SENATOR MORGAN'S OPINION.

Senator John T. Morgan recently wrote these words:

"We have in these islands (the Hawaiian) an impertinent imperio which is still in the complete exercise of its sovereign powers of government, except as to foreign affairs, that it possessed while it was an independent republic. This apparent anachronism in government, which is no less than the existence, within our territorial limits of a republic with a written constitution; a complete code of laws, civil and criminal; a financial system; a tariff imposing duties on imports from all countries, including the United States; a President and Cabinet, and a complete official entourage, including courts of final jurisdiction, is still a legitimate government, based on the same principles of international law that obtained in Louisiana, under the act signed by Thomas Jefferson, to complete the annexation of the Louisiana territory to the United States."

These views of the Senator, exclude the proposition that the Constitution extends to these islands, until Congress has so declared. The opinions of the men in Washington who secured annexation, and how control affairs, are alike on this subject. The Supreme Court of these islands, which are not, according to Senator Morgan, a mere territory of the United States, but a State holding "the sovereign power of government," has unfortunately lost the respect of some residents here who wish to see its judgments reversed on the Constitutional question. But as their judgments are cordially approved of by the men in Washington who are the makers of the laws, they need not indulge in much grief at the loss of this local respect. The indignant citizens who are chilled to the bone, because they are not covered by the blanket of the Constitution, should now seriously rebuke Senator Morgan for his dread heresies about our political relations with the United States.

HOGG WAS AN ASS.

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, who made a trip recently to these islands, was in the city of New York on the Fourth of July, and was suddenly invited by the Tammany Committee on Celebrations to make a few remarks in the Wigwam. The Committee forgot, however, to inform him that the leaders insisted that no allusions should be made in his speech to silver, or the nomination of Bryan as a presidential candidate. Croker's plan was to present Judge Van Wyck as the Tammany candidate in due time and upon a gold platform.

As soon, however, as the irrepressible Hogg got on his feet, he declared that silver and "16 to 1" would be the issue in the next campaign, and that Bryan would be the Democratic candidate. The rank and file of the Tammany party were immensely pleased, as they are silver men, and cheered the Hogg with much enthusiasm. The committee did not venture to interrupt the big speaker, and tell him he was making "ducks and drakes" of Croker's plans, while the vast crowd cheered Hogg as he pulled Tammany off from its straddle on the financial question, and firmly seated it in the silver saddle, the committee sat in silence on the platform, but after the exercises were over, whispered to each other that "Hogg was an ass," and that when Croker, who was in England, heard of what he had done, he would make it hot for some one.

Some years ago an illiterate man born in Virginia made a great fortune in the tobacco trade, and left it at his death to the endowment of a manual training school for the poor boys of his native county. He had one weakness, that of bigamy, and it had cost him much to get rid of several indictments for that crime. At a recent anniversary of the foundation of the school, a divine from the North, who was ignorant of the personal history of the founder, addressed the boys, and said: "Let me urge you to follow the life and conduct of the noble founder of this great school." The trustees sat in silence and tribulation, and at the close of the divine's remarks, the President rose and said to the boys: "We agree generally with our dear brother in his improving words. But we earnestly urge you to take George Washington instead, as an example for you in the conduct of your lives."

Gov. Hogg went back to Texas leaving the Tammany Committee to switch the rank and file away from Bryan to

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own. Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits. The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases. These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." MRS. CARLIS WHEAT, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 20c.

Van Wyck and the Wigwam was at once closed for disinfection.

FLAMMARION ON SPIRITUALISM.

Camille Flammarion, the most popular writer on astronomical subjects, since the death of Proctor, has openly pronounced spiritualism. For fifteen years he has believed that the dead communicated with the living, but a recent experience has overthrown his beliefs.

After the death of his friend M. Galle, who was the discoverer of Neptune, Kardes wrote a book on astronomy containing information which Galle communicated through Flammarion as a "spirit medium." Flammarion at the time did not have any doubt whatever as to his own power as a medium, and the fact that he was a spiritualistic "central" connecting by some invisible wire the disembodied with those who lived in the rickety tenement of the earthly body. It was assumed, as usual in these spiritualistic affairs, that Galle was getting information "at first hands" in the other world, where lying is not permitted, and misstatements never occur. At the time Galle made his communication through Flammarion as a medium, it was the fact that Jupiter had five satellites and Saturn nine. Galle, in the other world, should have known this. But in this world all of the astronomers, including Flammarion, believed at the time that Jupiter had only four satellites and Saturn eight. In his communications through Flammarion, Galle stated that Jupiter had only four satellites and Saturn eight. Since the communication was made the increase in satellites has been discovered. This error, Flammarion says, is convincing proof that Galle made no communication whatever through himself and that what he, Flammarion related, as a medium, was only his own ignorance of the correct number of satellites.

Flammarion has at last discovered what nearly all cool-headed people have quickly discovered, that mediumistic communications have a decidedly earthly flavor. If the spirits have any valuable knowledge which would be useful here they are mean about parting with it. Flammarion comes to the conclusion that the "communication" is merely the reflex action of the medium's mind. The "spirit" knows no more, than the medium, and, if one observes the communications of many spirits through one medium, he will notice that after death, the spirits seem to have been melted up in one pot, and run out into the same mould as bullets are. The spirits of Socrates, Napoleon, Artemas Ward, and Capt. Kidd invariably talk alike through the same medium.

Of course the Spiritualists will say that Flammarion has made a fool of himself, and that if he did not, as a medium, state the correct number of the satellites, it was due to his own stupid misunderstanding of what Galle did say.

Prof. Hyalop's recent declaration of his belief in Spiritualism, because he does not understand the phenomena, is another instance of the survival of ignorance and superstition of the kind so prevalent during the early part of the century, when it was believed that comets were not a part of the astronomical system, but special supernatural creations sent towards the earth in order to scare men and make them behave themselves.

On an Assigned Claim.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth has made return of service of summons on T. B. Murray in an action brought by J. A. Magoon on a claim of Holt Brothers Company, a foreign corporation, assigned to him amounting to \$620.17 and interest from January 1, 1899.

NEW BISHOPS.

At New Orleans July 2 Rev. F. de P. Barnada of Cuba and Rev. James H. Blenk of New Orleans were consecrated by Archbishop Chapelle, the first as archbishop of Santiago de Cuba and the second as bishop of Porto Rico.

YOUNG DAVIES

Fashionable Marriage at Tunbridge Wells.

Miss Alice Davies Wedded to Captain Frank H. Young of the Royal Artillery.

On Wednesday afternoon, June 23, at the Church of St. James, Tunbridge Wells, the marriage was solemnized of Captain Frank H. Young, of the Royal Artillery, elder son of Mr. Francis Young, 53, Ennismore Gardens, London, and Miss Violet Mary Davies, younger daughter of the late Mr. Theo. H. Davies, of Honouliuli, and Mrs. Davies, of Ravensdale, Tunbridge Wells. A large congregation of relatives and friends were present at the ceremony, which was choral, and for which some beautiful floral decorations had been arranged in the church. The Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt (vicar of Holy Trinity) officiated, assisted by the Revs. A. T. Scott (vicar of St. James) and rural dean; Rev. Dr. Porter, and the Rev. F. Young. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. George Davies, wore a wedding gown of cream Oriental satin, the skirt being embroidered in pearls and diamonds, and the bodice trimmed with Brussels lace, chiffon, and orange blossom, and embroidered to match skirt; a Court train was worn from one shoulder, and caught in the waist with cream brocade lined satin, and adorned with chiffon and orange blossom. Her ornament was a pearl necklace, which, with her bouquet of white roses, orchids and orange blossom, was the gift of the bridegroom, and she also had a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Davies (sister of the bride), Miss Ella Dredge and Miss Nellie Temperley (cousins of the bride), and Miss Temperley (cousin of the bride), and Miss Meta Young (sister of the bridegroom). Their dresses were of brilliant and lace over cream silk, two of them being trimmed with green chiffon, and two with pink; and their hats of cream Tuscan straw trimmed with pink roses and tied under the chin with white tulle. They each carried bouquets of la France roses, and wore brooches of the regimental design in gold and pearls, gifts of the bridegroom. The bride's Court train was borne by Miss Phyllis Russell and Master Aver Jackson. Little Miss Russell had a white silk "Kate Greenaway" costume trimmed in green, white bonnet with wreath of pink roses and a basket of pink roses, and she wore a gift from the bride in the shape of an enamel violet brooch. Master Jackson was in a "Kate Greenaway" suit in white and green linen and large straw hat with green ribbon ends, and he wore a gift from the bride consisting of a pearl pin. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. V. E. Young, as best man. Two hymns were sung during the service, "O Father all creating," and "O perfect love all human thought transcending." A short address was given by the Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Ravensdale, when Captain and Mrs. Young received the congratulations and good wishes from upwards of 200 guests. Owing to her recent illness, Mrs. Davies was unable to receive her guests in person, but she drove to the Church with the bride and remained throughout the service. Mrs. Davies wore a black embroidered chiffon robe and bonnet of jet and tulle with black osprey. During the afternoon, the band of the Royal Artillery played a programme of appropriate music in the grounds, and greeted the return from the church of the bride and bridegroom with the strains of the Bridal Chorus from Wagner's "Lohengrin." Before the departure of the guests, Captain and Mrs. Young left for their honeymoon amid many greetings. The bride's traveling dress was of pale grey silk voile over white silk, the bodice being trimmed with brilliant and cream guipure and choix of turquoise blue chiffon. Her hat was of silver straw trimmed with large white ostrich feather and blue chiffon, and tied under the chin and she carried a white parasol lined with turquoise blue chiffon.

The list of presents would fill about two columns of this paper.

More Honors for Koebel.

California's State Board of Horticulture has appointed Prof. Koebel to go abroad to collect and import into that State for general distribution parasitic and predaceous insects. Prof. Koebel appeared in person before the Board and was warmly received by them. Accompanied by Geo. Compere, an expert entomologist of Los Angeles, he will arrive in Honolulu shortly on his way to the Fiji Islands.

The bark Santiago, carrying sugar, arrived July 11 at San Francisco, thirty days out of Hilo. She docked at the Oakland wharf. She was greatly delayed by light winds.

SAM WIDDIFIELD

Describes a Filipino Execution at
Negros Island.

REMARKABLE NERVE OF VICTIMS

One of the Sights That Were Com-
mon Before the Advent of
the Americans.

Mrs. M. C. Widdifield, mother of Lieutenant S. W. Widdifield, has received letters verifying the news of her son's promotion. By the last mail from Manila she also received an extremely interesting letter from him, together with his picture taken at Iloilo, which is here reproduced. The letter, from which the following extracts have been taken, was written at Negros Island on May 16th last:

"We are located in Isabela, one of the native towns on the island," he writes, "and of all the lonesome places



FIRST LIEUT. S. W. WIDDIFIELD,
U. S. A.
(From a photo taken at Iloilo, P. I.)

on earth this takes the bakery. It takes an age to get anything here from Manila, and our mail is always a couple of weeks late. We expect to receive orders to leave for home any day now. Company L seems to be ordered to march all over the island from one end to the other while the other companies stay in camp or march five or six miles and back again.

"You know, of course, that we are here to protect the peaceful natives and those who want good government from the raids and murders of the renegade priest and outlaw named Ignacio Pape. So whenever word comes to headquarters that he is around any little village or sugar plantation we are dispatched there immediately. The other night word came to us that Ignacio was going to raid a town called Castellana, fifteen miles from here. So the Captain picked out twenty of us and sent us there immediately to meet him. We made the fifteen miles across swamps and rivers in exactly four hours on foot and reached there at 9 o'clock in the evening. We stayed there fifteen days and during that time I saw something that I have always wanted to see and something that seems so much more cruel and blood-thirsty than war. You can stand and shoot down an opposing soldier because he has his gun pointed and you shoot to save your life, but to see an execution of three men looks pretty cold-blooded and you must have pretty strong nerves to stand it without flinching.

"You know the United States Government here has enlisted about 100 natives as police, and they are governed and ruled by a man named General Ramos, a half-caste Spaniard. Well, these native soldiers are red hot after this band of outlaws led by Ignacio, and in one of their raids against him they captured three of his men. They were tried and found guilty of being outlaws and assassins and sentenced to be shot. General Ramos had told us that he would let us know when the execution was to take place. So one morning he sent us word to come up to his headquarters, as the execution was to take place then.

"The day was a beautiful one. It was like our ideal days in Honolulu. The sun shone bright and a gentle wind was blowing, and everywhere would be seen that quiet and peace, that tends to make life a pleasure in the tropics. We marched up to the headquarters and waited a few moments. Then General Ramos came down and picked out from among his soldiers the best shots and made them into the firing squad. Directly afterwards the three men came down tied together and abreast of each other. They were dressed in dirty working clothes, for according to a custom among the natives that when a man is sentenced to die he sends his best clothes and so forth to his nearest relative or friend—just the opposite to our ideas among criminals. I honestly affirm that, although the men were a trifle pale about the face, they were as cool as though they were on their way home. The crowd around them was much more affected, and many a boy in our squad was as white as a ghost. As for myself, I felt very squeamish. The three men were marched to their positions and the firing squad took their places about thirty feet to the rear of them. (They always shoot their victims in the back in this country.) I watched the victims as they took their places, and one of them, with all the coolness a person could possibly have, reached down and pulled up his pants so as to enable him to kneel better, the same as I or any one would do if we were afraid of creasing or bagging our pants at the knees. Immediately on kneeling they crossed and recrossed themselves and said their prayers, having pre-

viously confessed and been absolved upstairs by the priest. You can nerve these simple natives up to almost anything, such is their blind obedience to the religion of their priests. They were still praying, with their hands raised in supplication when "crash" went the volley, and the poor men were straightened up and thrown flat on their faces, a convulsive shudder from two of them and their souls were with the One who would judge them again and justly. The third lay twitching and clenching his hands, so a soldier walked up behind him and ended the poor fellow's life with a well-directed shot in the head. When the volley was fired two bullets hit the middle one of the three victims square in the head, and you could see a piece of his skull about as large as a saucer go flying through the air.

"We went up and looked for the effects of the bullets on them, and you could see at a glance that they never knew what hit them. The one on the left was shot straight through the head and died instantly. The one in the center, with his head all blown to pieces, the same and the one on the right, although not dead from the first shot was unconscious when ended with the second. Thus died three men for following what a priest in his religious garb had ordered them to do, and in their blind, fanatical way of reasoning thought they were doing right. Such sights as this were common, every-day occurrences before the advent of the Americans in this country.

"We went home and for the remainder of the day the boys kept unusually quiet and did not feel so much like skylarking. We were all pretty busy with our own thoughts, and every once in a while some one would break the silence with 'Gee! how that middle man's head looked,' or 'Wasn't it cold-blooded?' As for myself, I will remember it until my dying day. I have seen heaps of dead bodies, both native and American, and seen men shoot down other men, and have shot and killed some myself, but nothing looked so like cold-blooded murder as that execution of three Filipino outlaws.

"We have just heard that Aguinaldo has surrendered and that all the fighting has ceased, both in Manila and Luzon. How true it is I don't know, but we hear all kinds of reports and never get a paper or a line from Manila.

"The climate here is grand and wherever we go we strike a river and the bathing is great. I am in very good health although I have just gotten over an attack of dysentery, and, although feeling fine, am a little thin."

THE TWO STAPLES

Market Reports on Sugar and Coffee.

No Advance Anticipated in Raw Sugars—Hawailian Coffees Hold Their Own and Are Firm.

Willett & Gray's latest concerning the New York sugar market is to the effect that in the second week of July there were buyers for centrifugals at 4 1/2 cents and for muscovados at 4, but few sellers, one cargo only having been placed since the holiday at last quotations. Some holders are inclined to try for 1-16 cent advance, but as the independents do not seem to want further supplies at the moment, it is doubtful if any advance can be established, particularly as Europe, after a temporary firmness and advance, is again showing considerable weakness and decline.

A reciprocity treaty has been concluded in Washington by the representatives of the United States and Great Britain covering the trade with Jamaica, and now awaits ratification by the United States Senate and the Jamaican authorities. The terms of the treaty are withheld, as usual, until it is acted upon in the Senate.

The exports of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands to all ports (San Francisco, New York, etc.) from January 1 to March 31, 1893, were 73,652 tons (2,240 lbs.) against 65,163 tons for the same period last year.

Otis, McAllister & Co. report the receipts of coffee at San Francisco for the week ending July 12 at 16,194 bags, of which 342 were Hawaiian. Prices of the latter do not show any material decline during the past month, chiefly for the reason that stocks are small and firmly held; something strictly fancy will still bring high figures, but such coffees are very scarce. We believe that considerable concessions would have to be made on the asking prices of medium grades in order to effect sales of any consequence. Sales have been made of 15 bags Peaberry good to fancy washed, at 12@16c; 139 bags good current quality, at 13 1/4c; 573 bags prime, at 14@15 1/4c; 19 bags fancy, at 16@17c; 68 bags fancy extra bold washed, at 18c; 10 bags Triage, at 5@7c. To-day's stocks in first hands amounts to 963 bags.

The world's visible supply: June 1, 1893, 6,261,302 bags; against May 1, 1893, 6,341,194 bags; against June 1, 1892, 5,475,022 bags.

NEWOCEAN GREYHOUND RECORD.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The New York office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company received a cablegram announcing that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived at Cherbourg at 7:45 o'clock this afternoon in the record-breaking time of five days, twenty hours and fifty-five minutes, having passed the Sandy Hook lightship at 12:50 p. m. on the 4th and covered a distance of 3190 miles. Her average time was 22.62 knots, as against her best previous record of 22.56 knots.

ANOTHER HOTEL

Located Near Kapiolani Park and
Beach.

GEORGE PARIS THE PROMOTER

Six-Story Building With Two Hun-
dred Rooms—Cost Two Hun-
dred Thousand Dollars

If certain plans are carried out it will not be many days before Honolulu can boast of one of the most complete and modern hotels to be found anywhere in the world. There will no longer be ground for the taunt that many people would visit Honolulu were there more accommodations for travelers. Beautiful Waikiki is again the spot chosen for the new enterprise. The promoter is George H. Paris, who for the past five months has made an exhaustive study of hotel matters. The result of his inquiries is a big, yet feasible, project.

It is proposed to erect in Waikiki on the vacant property nearly opposite the race track a six-story building. This will be the hotel, and it will contain 200 rooms. No convenience or modern appliance for comfort is to be omitted. Passing through spacious gardens, the guests will arrive at the main entrance. Two swift hydraulic elevators will take them to any of the floors. In the center of the building will be a large court to admit light and air. Around every story runs a veranda for promenaders. The rooms all open both into a well-lighted hall and onto the verandas. In each apartment the dial system will be used so that the guest may order anything without leaving the room. Large bathrooms are on every floor. The sixth story is the one par excellence. This is given over entirely to a large dining hall, 92 by 130 feet. The walls are of dropping French windows, so that if desired they may be all let down, leaving a veritable roof garden with all Honolulu and the ocean spread out to the view. Dumb-waiters will carry the food from the kitchen, which will be on the first floor. To guard against the odors from this latter department, a ventilating system is so arranged that all fumes are carried off without the possibility of their pervading the hotel. A large bathhouse will be erected at the beach with hot and cold, salt and fresh water in large tiled pools. Nothing will be lacking to make the hotel strictly first-class in every detail. In preference to other companies the cost will be about \$200,000.

A company is to be incorporated to carry out this grand project and shares in the same will be offered to the public in the usual way. Already Mr. Paris has been approached by many people who desire to invest. The plans are being drawn by H. L. Kerr & Co., and have been viewed by a number of people. It is understood that one of Honolulu's most prominent business men is behind Mr. Paris, the promoter.

LAI'D TO RE-T.

Funeral of the Late Robt. Grieve

Yesterday Afternoon.

The funeral of the late Robert Grieve took place yesterday afternoon from the home on Beretania street, Rev. Alex Mackintosh officiating. The casket in which the body reposed was hidden under floral pieces of great beauty. The house was crowded with friends of the old-time printer and publisher. Among those present could be seen Governor Cleghorn, B. F. Dillingham, John Nott, Captain Godfrey, H. A. Parmelee, Captain J. H. Black, Henry Smith, Chas. H. Clapp, A. T. Atkinson, Colonel Soper, J. Mort Oat, Jas. F. Morgan, John Carlsdy, W. O. Atwater, Geo. F. McLeod, Arthur Harrison, John Neill, N. G. Gedge, and many of the former and present employees of the deceased. A long line of carriages accompanied the body to Nuanuu Cemetery, where the last words were spoken and the remains laid in the family plot.

The Sugar Fleet

The arrival of the sugar fleet from the Hawaiian Islands, most of which is now long overdue, is being awaited with considerable anxiety. The Lurline came in Sunday, twenty-six days out of Kahului, with 9500 bags of sugar. She was docked at Oakland yesterday. Her captain reported that his delay was caused by the lightest winds that he ever met on the run. He went 450 miles to the north of this port to take advantage of the north-westerly winds. The following sugar-laden vessels are now overdue: From Hilo, the bark Santiago, 31 days out; the barkentine Archer, 26 days; from Honolulu, the bark Mohegan, 30 days; Bendixsen, 27 days; Impard, 24 days; Robert Snodden, 19 days; Himalaya, 17 days; the barkentine Planter, 19 days; the ships Standard, 26 days; Arvan, 24 days; the schooner Aloha, 21 days; the brig W. G. Irwin, 20 days. From Kahului, the schooner William Bowden, 24 days, and the barkentine Woodruff, 17 days.—S. F. Chronicle July 12.

From Childhood

To Motherhood

Took it as a Child: Now gives
it to her own Children.

Mrs. Mabel Boulton of Brisbane, Queens-
land, has had the following unusual and most
delightful experience:



"From infancy I was weak and delicate and grew to be anything but a robust child. I suffered from debility, no appetite, and the usual consequence of such complaints. But my parents hearing of the health restoring properties of

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

procured some for me and I am happy to say that after having taken two bottles I regained health, vigor and good appetite and have not been troubled ever since. I am now married, have a family of my own, am still strong and well, and can recommend Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a good family medicine. For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one side the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar steady at 4 1/2.

The Japanese midshipmen of the Hiyei were out for a march and parade yesterday morning.

H. P. Walton, of the Peerless Preserving Paint Company, has gone to Eleese on business.

Manager Hedemann of the Honolulu Iron Works, has returned from the Coast with his wife.

Archie Smithies has resigned his position in the Interior Department to take a position down town.

Leon Guislain, Belgian consul at San Francisco, leaves by the Moana, after a brief visit to the Islands.

A fine crayon portrait of the late Robert Grieve is on exhibition at the Hollister Drug Company's store.

Mrs. J. H. Fisher and daughter, Miss Irene, have returned from a three months' visit to the Mainland.

The laborers who broke ground for the Rapid Transit Company a few days ago are still proceeding with the work.

Work on the police station addition is progressing rapidly, and the new structure will be ready for occupation shortly.

The new 5-cent stamps have arrived and were placed on sale yesterday afternoon. They are blue instead of red, as formerly.

Word was received by the Coptic that the Gaelic had not been quarantined and would be along on time. She is due tomorrow.

"Jack" Dassel, a well-known California stockman, is in town, having arrived a few days ago with some horses for Charles Bellina.

Mr. Robert F. Lange has charge of the affairs of the Belgian Consulate as acting Consul during the temporary absence of Consul H. Focke.

Ex-Senator H. W. Schmidt, Consul at this port for Sweden and Norway, returned from San Francisco on the Coptic, accompanied by his daughter.

W. G. Cooper, who is to be cashier of the First American Bank, arrived on the Coptic with his wife. They are at the Hawaiian.

The Agricultural Bureau has received from Prof. Koebel a box of parasites to destroy the white cabbage butterfly. The Professor is expected here on his way to the Fiji by the next steamer.

The addition that Colonel de la Vergne is building on the front of the Fisher cottage, on Beretania street, recently purchased by him, is going to be a great improvement to the place.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
COPTIC	JULY 21	CITY OF PEKING	JULY 14
AMERICA MARU	JULY 29	GALIC	JULY 22
CITY OF PEKING	AUG. 8	CHINA	AUG. 8
GALIC	AUG. 16	DORIC	AUG. 15
CHINA	SEPT. 1	NIPPON MARU	AUG. 25
DORIC	SEPT. 9	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 2
		COPTIC	SEPT. 12

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convinces us, that price considered,
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of
American Watches.

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them
at right prices.

ELGINS repay us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in
time keeping and lasting qualities,
and that is why we are right in push-
ing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wider's Steamship Company

-LIMITED-

TIME TABLE

S. S. KINAU,

FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock M., touching at Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe, arriving at Hilo Wednesday evenings.

Returning will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 p. m., touching at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Saturday nights.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, once each month.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. \$40 for the round trip, including all expenses.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahu-lu, Nahaiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITH-OUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President,

S. B. ROSE, Secretary

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for

Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific

Mail Steamship Companies

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

KEWALO PEOPLE

Will Be Interested in This Decision.

Important Rulings of Judge Perry on Property and Water Rights on Marshy Lands.

In the equity suit of Victoria Ward vs. Chas. S. Desky and E. Peck & Co., Limited, a corporation, a bill for injunction, Judge Perry has rendered his decision. Complainant and each of the respondents severally own in fee certain tracts of land which adjoin each other and all of which are situate in Kewalo, Oahu. Complainant also owns in fee another tract of land situate at Kukuluaea. On the boundary between the premises of the respondent corporation and the adjoining premises of complainant stands a bank of earth, originally built more than twenty years prior to the commencement of these proceedings. The land on which this bank was built, and that immediately adjoining it on either side, was low and marshy; the bank was made for the purpose of preventing an overflow of water in rainy weather from the land which has since been acquired by the respondents to the lands of the complainant and also of supporting the boundary fence erected thereon. Shortly after Peck & Co. acquired the property they caused an artificial well to be bored thereon. When water was struck, those in immediate charge of the work made a cut across the bank referred to so as to permit the water from the artesian well to flow over on to the complainant's land and at the same time relieve their own land from the burden. Complainant objected to the making of the cut, and had it filled in more than once, but each time it was again opened by the well-borers. Complainant then brought suit, praying that the re-opening or maintenance of the cut be restrained by injunction and also for relief on other matters. Upon the completion of the well, it was capped, and since that time no attempt has been made by the respondents or either of them to re-open said cut or make any new cut across the bank. Judge Perry says that respondent Desky's efforts, on the contrary, have been in the direction of maintaining the bank intact so as to prevent any overflow from complainant's land westward over said bank in times of freshets. He is convinced that neither of the respondents has any desire or intention to make or maintain any cut over the bank. No ground existing for enjoining now the making or maintenance of such a cut the prayer for injunction is denied, with leave, however, to the complainant to move for the same hereafter upon showing good cause therefor.

With regard to the right of respondents to excavate up to the very line of the boundary bank Judge Perry says that beyond any doubt the law is that complainants' soil is entitled to the lateral support afforded it by respondents' adjacent land in its natural state and that equity will enjoin any destruction of such lateral support. This is a right which exists by natural law independently of grant or prescription. A decree against the respondent corporation for relief from the destruction of lateral support will therefore be signed on presentation.

Coming to the third question involved, the full and free enjoyment of an easement in a certain ditch that has existed on her property for some forty years, the Court is of the opinion that the same has been curtailed and interfered with by the construction of a new ditch by respondents by which means polluted waters flow into the main ditch. For this grievance only one practical remedy presents itself and that is to order the new ditch closed to such an extent as may be necessary to prevent the passage of its waters into the main ditch or old fish-way.

Concluding Judge Perry says considerable evidence has been adduced on the subject of the levels of the land in that district and the course or direction of the drainage over the surface of the land in times of freshets or heavy rains. This question, it seems to the Court, does not arise properly in this case, nor does the question of whether or not Peck & Co. are entitled to have the waters of the springs if such there are on their land flow on to complainant's land over the surface in case such an overflow results from the closing of the new ditch.

A decree will be signed in accordance with the foregoing views.

ASSUMES ALL BLAME

NEW YORK, July 19.—The report of Captain Watkins of the "stranding of the American steamship Paris" was made public today by the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors. Captain Wat-

kins makes no attempt to evade responsibility for the accident, but on the contrary says frankly that the stranding of the ship was the result of an unaccountable error on his part. The accident, he says, was not due to any want of thought or anxiety about his vessel, but resulted from a mistake he made in calculating the position of the ship.

The local inspectors have suspended Captain Watkins' license as master of ocean steamers for two years. Captain Watkins is still in charge of the Paris and is acting in the interests of the underwriters to whom the ship was turned over by the American Line officials.

A Noted Surgeon.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, a noted Chicago physician, is visiting this city. He is being looked after by Dr. Wood, who formerly studied under him.

THE BEACH HOTEL

Manager Clough Arrived on the Mariposa.

New Company Organized With Capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars—List of Officers.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the Mariposa was Jas. Clough of San Francisco. Mr. Clough comes to take the active management of the proposed Waikiki hotel. He comes with a sterling record, having for the past eighteen years been connected with the best known hotels on the Pacific coast. The greater part of that time he spent as manager of Del Monte, the superb, famed the world over. He has also been connected in recent years with the Palace and Baldwin hotels of San Francisco.

"I think that the Beach Hotel should prove a great success," said Mr. Clough. "Travel to Honolulu is nothing new compared to what it will be in the future, and yet the accommodations are taxed. I have been out to your beautiful Waikiki and think that no more suitable place for a complete, up-to-date hostelry could be found."

Everything is now ready for active work on the project. The plans will be out of Architect Traphagen's hands in a few days. They will be substantially the same as were described in the Advertiser when the new enterprise was first started. The articles of incorporation will be filed shortly, with a capitalization of \$100,000, all of which is subscribed. The officers will be W. C. Peacock, president, J. H. Soper, vice-president, J. G. Rothwell, secretary and treasurer, T. F. Lansing, auditor.

Mr. Rothwell, upon whom most of the preliminary work has devolved, asserts that before many days the doors of an all-around first-class beach hotel will be thrown open to the people of Honolulu.

HONOLULU LIBRARY.

Valuable Portraits Purchased for It by Private Subscription.

The portraits of Lincoln, Grant, McKinley and Dole, painted by Mr. Cogswell, will soon be removed from the Pacific Hardware Store to the Honolulu Library. The portrait of Mr. Lincoln is a duplicate of the one which now hangs in the White House at Washington, and was painted by Mr. Cogswell at the request of Congress, and it was painted from life. The portrait of General Grant was also painted from life.

These pictures were purchased by subscription, and the names of the subscribers will be hereafter published. They were made on condition that the portraits would be placed in the Honolulu Library.

Instant Death.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

After suffering untold agony and horrible mutilation David Pucco, an employee of the California Feed Co. met his death yesterday morning. It was the old story of which a number of instances have happened in Honolulu, of getting entangled in a belt and being whirled to death around a fly wheel.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth immediately summoned a coroner's jury which found that the said David K. Pucco came to his death from injuries received being the result of an accident at the California Feed Company's warehouse said accident being due to the carelessness and inexperience of the deceased.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

TOWNSEND TALKS

To National Educational Association.

Thoughtful Conceived Address Upon the Subject of the Educational Problem in Hawaii.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—Promptly at 3 o'clock the National Educational Association was called to order in the Pavilion by Hon. F. Q. Story, of the local executive committee. The pavilion was crowded in every part and numbers of the visitors failed to gain admittance.

After an invocation by Rev. C. Clark Pierce, the Woman's Orchestra rendered the "National Educational Association March," a rather unique piece of music, composed for the occasion, and then Governor Henry T. Gage was presented to bid hearty welcome on behalf of the state to the assembled teachers.

Mayor Fred Eaton, in behalf of Los Angeles, welcomed the delegates to the city. He is a frank speaker, with a sincerity in tone and manner that carries conviction, and was heartily applauded.

At the evening session Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, delivered a most appropriate and decidedly interesting address on the subject of "An Educational Policy for Our New Possessions."

Mrs. Emma L. Dillingham was to have dealt with the Hawaiian school question to some extent by giving an address, reviewing the history of the existing schools in the islands. Owing to her unavoidable absence this phase of the subject had to be foregone, but Henry S. Townsend, inspector general of schools of Hawaii, made a thoughtfully conceived address upon the subject of "The Educational Problem in Hawaii." He said that minds in general develop in accordance with certain fixed and ascertainable laws, yet the first principles of the science imply that no two men think, or feel, or will, or develop alike, since no two have the same temper and environment. In like manner, he continued, it follows that different races and peoples develop differently and hence have their own educational problems, which are but modifications of the world's great educational problem.

Mr. Townsend said in conclusion: "The environment and the temper of the children of Hawaii are especially diversified, although this environment of things is comparatively homogeneous. This is due largely to the diversity of races, with all that that implies. The ends of the earth meet at Hawaii, and no one race is predominant in numbers. Present indications are that the generation next to be born in Hawaii will consist of white persons and Hawaiians in almost equal numbers, and of still larger numbers of Asiatics. These latter will not be assimilated with the other elements of our future population so as to form one people, though it is possible that the whites and the Hawaiians will thus unite, in spite of racial differences. One problem involves at least two races of men in nearly equal numbers living side by side within our narrow boundaries without uniting. Polynesians and Asiatics cannot be made to think and feel as Anglo-Saxons by the simple process of teaching them the English language, or by any other process which does not involve evolution through nations. Yet, in the meantime, we must live together. What, then, is this great race problem in Hawaii? It is this: To develop a truly Christian civilization, a civilization which, like the love of Christ, is broad enough to embrace all peoples—so broad that all the races may find prosperity under its benign sway. Our Hawaiian civilization should be based upon broad charity and universal good will.

"The civilization which the active race has developed and in which it has been trained, based upon an assumption of universal selfishness, has precipitated a struggle in which the passive race is at a great disadvantage. It is a melancholy fact that the influence of the white man and his civilization in contact with the aboriginal races is generally the influence of the fable of the upas tree. From the time of the ancient Hebrews, who shut from the blessings of their civilization practically all other peoples, down to the time of the Americans, who have not yet developed a civilization sufficiently broad and sufficiently Christian to bless the white man and the red, comes the same monotonous story. Here the native Hawaiians were born and here they will die. They call for more than toleration. Who are we that we should tolerate this remnant of the people to whom God gave those fair isles fresh from his creative hand and who for nearly fifty generations have known no other home? They are now Americans in spite of themselves, and for these reasons their silent appeal to their neighbors of the active race is especially strong."

NEIGHBOR WOLFF AND OTHERS.

Almost every afternoon in pleasant weather I see my neighbor Wolff sitting in an easy chair in the shade in front of his own door. Sometimes he kills time by reading the paper, but oftener he does nothing but watch the people and the vehicles that pass. I frequently stop and talk with him a few minutes and he appears to be grateful for the trifling attention. He is a man of about fifty, strongly and sturdily built and to look at him you see no reason why he should not be up and about as actively as the best of us. He is intelligent and well-informed, has traveled considerably, and is a man in every way worth knowing. His ideas on finance and business seem

to be clear and practical, and it strikes a stranger as odd he does not grapple with his opportunities and pile up a big fortune. Yet he never makes a motion in that direction. He lets the chances all slip by, and just sits there as though the world were no more to him than the Klondike gold fields are to the resident population of a cemetery. Yet my neighbor Wolff knows what money is, and appreciates what can be done with it. Then why doesn't he "get a move on," as the Yankees say, and make hay while the sun shines? Take a peep at him about 9 o'clock at night, when he takes his customary exercise on the pavement—the way being mostly clear of pedestrians by then—and you will need no verbal answer to the question. Stocky and strong as he appears when in his chair, he makes a poor show on his legs. Slowly, heavily, leaning hard on his thick stick, he goes to and fro a few times between the corner and his house—a distance of 200 feet may be—and then with a sigh sinks again into his chair like a man who realizes he is out of the race. A paralytic stroke two years ago, and the constant fear of another—that explains it. He is one of the multitude who are in the world and not of it—as this woman was a while since:

"From my girlhood," she says, "I was always oppressed and hindered by weakness, I was habitually tired, weary, and languid. Like all such persons I lived a kind of life to myself. All pleasures or pursuits which called for energy and vitality were closed to me. I had a feeble and fitful appetite, and what I ate gave me great pain at the chest and back, and a sense of coldness, deadness, and weight at the stomach. At times, there would be also a gnawing, sinking feeling.

"As I grew older I was much troubled with palpitation of the heart and loss of sleep. Year after year I dragged along in this miserable way, and being too weak to walk, was drawn from place to place in a bath chair. Every effort was made to obtain a cure. I consulted doctor after doctor, and took many kinds of medicine and treatment, but got no more than temporary relief. One doctor said my heart was diseased.

"My sister urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Without any great hopes of its effect in my case, I nevertheless procured a bottle from the stores in High street and began to take it as directed. The result was a decidedly improved appetite, and I relished and digested what I ate without any pain or distress following. As I continued to use this medicine the heart trouble was less frequent and finally ceased altogether. My nerves soon became stronger and I could sleep well. In a few weeks more I was better and stronger than ever before in my life, and have enjoyed good health ever since. My friends were almost as much surprised and pleased as I was at this remarkable result of taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you may make my statement public if you think it will do good."—(Signed) Mrs. Mary Ann Welch, 1, Constitution Hill, Luton, Chatham, February 6th, 1895.

My neighbor Wolff may or may not recover from his paralysis, but all cases like Mrs. Welch's—indigestion, with consequent weakness and nervous debility—should be curable by the remedy which cured her. It opens and renews the digestion, which is the fountain of life, and puts a wholly new aspect on the world around us. From having been laid aside as cumbersome of the ground, we become once more workers with others and sharers of their pleasures.

CLAUS SPRECKELS.

Has Bought Some Mud and Gone Into a New Business.

"How's your electrical plant getting along?" was asked yesterday of one of the engineers engaged in establishing the works with which Claus Spreckels is going to get even on Joseph Crockett for telling him to go to the devil.

"The works are all right, but Mr. Spreckels has had to branch out into a new business again. He is going to set up a terra cotta plant across the bay."

"What is that for?"

"Oh, when Gladding, McBean & Co. and the other terra cotta men found that Mr. Spreckels would require some miles of terra cotta conduits for his electric wires they put the price up on him. He didn't like that and said so; but they were toppy and thought they had him. He figured on getting the stuff from the East, but that wouldn't do. So he said to those terra cotta fellows:

"Very well; keep your terra cotta. You can make it; so can I. I'll buy some mud and go into the business myself." And that's just what he has arranged to do."—San Francisco Examiner.

The Philadelphia.

VALLEJO, July 8.—Work on the flagship Philadelphia at Mare Island has been practically suspended and workmen are now replacing parts which were torn out to prepare for the installation of the new electric ammunition hoists. The cause of this sudden change of plan is not known, the orders from Washington having simply had the effect noted. There were several rumors on the yard concerning the matter, though they could not be authenticated. One was to the effect that the Philadelphia was to be put out of commission, but this is believed to be erroneous. Another rumor stated the cause to be a conflict of authority between the construction and equipment bureaus in Washington. This probably grows out of the fact that the electrical plant in war vessels has been under the control of the equipment bureau, and the construction bureau has had charge of other matters, including the magazines and ammunition hoists. The difference is trivial, and will not cause much delay, if, in fact, it makes any trouble whatever.

A BICYCLE TOUR

Contemplated by a Well Known Attorney.

J. Q. Wood Will First Take a Law Course at Harvard and Then Go to England.

The many friends of Attorney J. Q. Wood will be sorry to hear that he contemplates leaving the Islands for at least two years. He will take the next Australia to the Coast unless something should happen to change his plans in the meantime.

"Yes, I shall be away at least two years," he said yesterday afternoon. "I shall sail three weeks from today, and after spending a few days in San Francisco shall go direct to Boston. My intention is to remain there about a year, spending that time in taking a law course at Harvard University. After that I am going to England for another year or longer even. My mind has long been made up to see England thoroughly and I shall do it on my wheel. My intention is to visit all the points of interest in that most interesting of all countries to my mind. I shall ride from place to place as the spirit moves me, and stay wherever I feel like it and just as long as there is anything of interest to see. I expect to take fully a year in doing that and I may be much longer. When my visit to England is over my intention is to return to the Islands to remain permanently, for after all there is no place more suitable to live in than Hawaii. I have not fully decided what I shall do on my return, but most probably resume the practice of my profession."

If all reports are true Mr. Wood has realized a nice little competency out of a few lucky investments in sugar stocks, and is well able to gratify his ambition both in the further accumulation of legal lore and the delights of a life of travel.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

A Burlington special crashed into a freight train at Newman Station, California, and two sleeping women were crushed to death.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Also Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The bark "Nuuanu" will leave New York on or about July 15th, 1899, for Honolulu. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, and all kinds of complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In bottles of 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Nothing So Bracing

PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

DISINFECTINE.

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by HOLLISTER DRUG CO. SOLE AGENTS.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH. ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE PRIZE AWARDED COUGH REMEDY. Its immediate and thorough action indicates its medicinal value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS. "The Balm of Aniseed is the best I have ever used. I have used it for many years and have found it very effective. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

Mr. Thomas H. Brown, Chemist, Lincoln, October 1st, 1898, writes:—"Bromine, I have commenced using, and have found it very effective. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as good as a bell now."

DOSE: THE FEELING IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas H. Brown, Chemist, Lincoln, on the Government Stamp."

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT LET THIS TIME-BOUNDED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and CAFE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBRON DRUG CO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line. Canadian Pacific Railway.

A MODEL FACTORYGrand System Organized Under
the Golden Rule.**OBJECT LESSON IN CLEANLINESS**National Cash Register Company
Makes Money and Happiness
at the Same Time.

In a description of a remarkable twentieth century factory, contributed to The Independent, Rev. Edgar Whitaker Work, D.D., says:

The optimist who feels that his vocation is slipping away would do well to take a train to Dayton, Ohio, and visit the works of the National Cash Register Company, as a preventive of encroaching pessimism.

A great factory system organized upon principles of brotherhood, openly professing the Golden Rule as its doctrine, advocating the care and training of men's minds and spirits, while employing their hands, is so unique, so altogether captivating that it would require not above half an hour's inspection most effectively to silence for the time being the loudest grumbler at modern industrial conditions. Quite the most unique thing about it all, too, is the naive confession by the company that they find business profit in what they are doing for their people. Enter the women's dining hall on the upper floor of the administration building or the "rest room," or the bath rooms, or bicycle sheds, or the working-rooms, kept as clean as your mother's kitchen, painted in colonial yellow to be easy for the eye—everywhere the same frank placard greets you—"It Pays."

The company pays good wages and gives unusual attention to matters of sanitation, cleanliness, light, ventilation, heating and ornamentation. The health of the employees is made a first consideration. Several years ago the president found a young woman heating coffee in a tomato can on a heater for the noon lunch. He promptly furnished a stove for heating lunches, and from this has grown the generous noon lunch provided to the young women, at a cost of one cent. The dining room contains flowers, rugs, pictures, a piano, and a "rest room" adjoining with couches and medicine. The lunch is estimated to cost three cents, but the company figures that the increased efficiency of this department amounts to five cents per person. The young women are required to wear white aprons and cuffs, which are furnished and laundered at the company's expense. They go to work an hour later than the men in the morning, and leave ten minutes earlier in the evening. There is a ten-minute recess each morning and afternoon for callisthenics or rest. They also have regular holidays. They receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The chairs have high backs and foot rests. The young women in the binderies and at the machines look as neat as high-school girls. The object lesson in cleanliness is too plain to be mistaken. The men work nine hours and a half with ten hours' pay. Weekly baths are granted to all, on the company's time.

It is believed that pleasant surroundings are conducive to the economical production of good work, while they attract a much better class of workmen.

The young men in the offices have the air of college students. Courtesy is exacted of all. Suggestion boxes are found here and there, and the best suggestions receive generous prizes. The employees receive full information by bulletin boards of the work of the company. The Advance Club is composed of officers, heads of departments, members of various committees, and all foremen and their assistants. This club meets regularly to consider complaints and suggestions. The factory has no superintendent, but is managed by a factory committee of five experts in various lines of factory work. The system of prizes for suggestions calls forth the individuality and originality of each employee. Only high-school graduates are employed for office departments, and manual training is a prerequisite for some departments. It has been announced that after the year 1915 no one will be employed who has not attended a kindergarten in childhood.

When visitors of note are expected the bulletin boards announce their names, to promote the personal interest of the employees. The attention paid to pleasant surroundings is not a mere matter of taste, but a matter of business policy; hence here and there a waving palm among whirling wheels and belts. The lawns and grounds were carefully planned by a landscape gardener. One of the streets near the factory has been pronounced in summer time the most beautiful street in the world. The section of the city in which the factory is located was formerly "Slidertown," disreputable and unsightly. Now it is "South Park," and is rightly named. The employees themselves have formed the "South Park Improvement Association." For many squares about the factory the effect of the factory's attention to beauty is seen in the homes, in a window-box of flowers, a vine-clad porch, a well-trimmed lawn, or a well-kept back yard.

The company keeps a landscape gardener who instructs the people in the best methods of planting trees and training vines, and the company offers prizes, for example, for the best-kept back yard. Realizing the difficulty of occupying boys and of teaching them usefulness, a boys' garden has been furnished. Each boy has a plot

of ground assigned him and is permitted to raise vegetables. Prizes are given for the best result.

This year athletic grounds have been added and a club house for the boys of the neighborhood.

There are no strikes here and no lock-outs. Why, indeed, should there be?

A prominent German socialist, visiting the factory, said: "This is all I mean by socialism." Another said: "You make money and happiness at the same time." All this costs the company a large sum, but, besides getting its own profits, the lives of thousands are broadened and made more happy. When capital becomes generous to labor, labor becomes loyal to capital. The employer realizes that it is to his interest to make the employee as much of a man as possible, physically, intellectually, morally. This represents a distinct advance in factory life. The workman is not merely a "hand"; he is a "soul." Put more into his soul, give him more to think about, give him a better dwelling and better surroundings, open new vistas of life, and he will, out of his strengthened manhood, give you a better service.

Passing by many interesting features, such as lectures, stereopticon talks, Saturday half-day, the training-school for salesmen, cooking-classes, library, let us not neglect to mention the House of Usefulness and the Sunday school.

The House of Usefulness is the social settlement. Here resides the deaconess, and here center all the social organizations—boys' and girls' clubs, musical organizations, kindergarten, mothers' meetings, relief associations. The leverage obtained here upon the lives of boys and girls seems incalculable.

Pleasant Sunday Afternoons—this is the title given to the Sunday school.

It has seven hundred members, and meets on the third floor of one of the factory buildings. A printed programme is used, with a Scripture lesson. First there is a drill of the Boys' Brigade, then a choir procession, then singing and responsive reading, and quotation of selected verses, Scriptural or otherwise, then a twenty-minute address, and remarks by the deaconess. The subjects of study are practical life lessons, such as "Work," "Charity," "Child-life," "Liberty." The basis of the study is the Scriptures, but illustrative material from every source is welcome. Often the stereopticon is used in the school, to show scenes of travel, the beauties of nature, best methods of home-making or landscape gardening. There is nothing traditional, nothing hoary-headed about this factory system, not even in the Sunday school. Walking amidst these new industrial conditions one feels as if he had already pushed through the door of the new century.

The Public Market.

Down at the market improvements to the inspector's cottage have been completed and those quarters are now commodious and comfortable. With the filling up of the stalls which have been without tenants for a long time and the grass and shrubbery around these premises the market now presents a most agreeable appearance.

What the Kidneys Are For.**WHAT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS DO.**

It's the duty of the kidneys to see that the blood keeps pure.

Not to make new blood—the food we eat does that, but to remove from the blood all the poisons and impurities—the waste matter—that is gathered up during its circuit of the body.

These poisons are deadly. If they are not taken out of the blood by the natural filters, the kidneys, they are carried back to the heart, and are started out again all through the body.

Of course they cause disease. We can't be healthy if our blood isn't pure.

When our kidneys are sick our back aches. That's a way they have of telling us they need help.

It's the duty of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to cure sick kidneys.

They know their duty well. They are performing it here in Honolulu.

Here's a case in point:

Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily. When unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot dry skin, rheumatism, gravel, gout, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign the expenses of the navy were about £8000 a year, a contrast to the present huge sum of £25,000,000 spent annually on the fleet.

A LEPROSY CUREWonderful Results From
Liquid AirExperiments Made in N-York
Hospitals With This Recent
Discovery.

(San Francisco Bulletin.)

If some experiments made in the New York City hospital are borne out by further experience there is reason to hope that leprosy and lesser endemic diseases may be cured by the application of liquid air.

Certainly erysipelas and ulcers have been arrested in this way by Dr. E. W. Murray, senior physician at the City hospital, and though he is very modest about claiming startling effects for liquid air in skin diseases, the demonstrations were most promising.

As the Sunday World was the earliest newspaper to describe, photographically and otherwise, the successful experiments of Professor Tripler in the application of his prodigy to mechanics and likewise his proposition to use it for embalming the dead, so today it is enabled to set forth a vastly more important function than any yet discovered for liquid air.

By a series of experiments suggested by the Sunday World and carried out under the direction of the senior physician of the City hospital, it is now a demonstrable fact that liquid air will arrest the progress of endemic diseases, which is to say in other words, that it will cure them.

"My first test," said Dr. Murray, "was simply extraordinary in results. It was a case of migrating erysipelas. The patient was a man in otherwise robust health—that is, his physique is splendid or I might have hesitated in making an innovation. He is between 35 and 40 years of age. In cases of erysipelas of the migrating sort the flesh becomes puffed up in darkly inflamed ridges as the poisonous matter spreads.

"To these ridges or inflamed parts I applied liquid air, using a swabstick with cotton swab saturated in the liquid. One application was sufficient. The effect in a few minutes was magical. The flesh gradually turned white, the bacteria having been destroyed by the intense cold. I was careful not to sear the normal flesh by contact with the liquid air, but I gave the inflamed parts a quick, liberal treatment with the result stated. The flesh remained white and firm after the freezing process had killed the germs."

With a temperature of 312 degrees below zero to handle, it was only to be expected that Dr. Murray should use the new remedial agency gingerly. He thinks the explanation of its effectiveness may be found simply in the freezing it gives the bacilli or germs, and that it need have no evil effect on bone or muscle if judiciously applied.

Dr. Knoepfel of the New York University, at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, stated that he was both surprised and delighted to learn of Dr. Murray's successful tests which were undoubtedly the first of the sort.

"If this is true," he said, "and as to its truth this college will, of course, make an immediate investigation, the medical profession will be given a brand new instrument for use in the saving of human life. If erysipelas can be eradicated, then so can leprosy. What a wonderful thing that would be!"

"Is leprosy in the same class?"

"Yes, in a sense; it is an endemic disease. They are not sure, but they think they have found the bacterial germs. Of course if we kill some germs we kill all germs that the new member of the class group can be employed on, and if we kill the germ we kill the disease itself."

Dr. Knoepfel thinks that liquid air ought now to be tried in hospital wards for disinfection—in the absence of the patients, of course—and that it be tried definitely instead of cocaine in surgical operations. It should be used immediately, however, not directly, until after a while its effects on the tissues are understood.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Prof. Rolfe, the University extension lecturer, leaves by the Moana.

ECZEMAMost Torturing, Disfiguring,
Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

37 "How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour," post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

California Fertilizer WorksOFFICE: 527 M. C. ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
FACTORY: 1001 E. 10TH ST., AND BERKELEY, CAL.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

—DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The undersigned, having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

Sole Importers for the Hawaiian Islands

1899-RAMBLERS-1899**\$45.00**

This seems low but we have just got in another big shipment and we propose to sell twice as many this Summer as ever before so have cut down the price to the lowest point.

We offer the same options as before on saddles, pedals, handle bars, etc., and our terms are very easy, only \$2.50 per week or less than 36 cents per day which amount you will easily save in car fare and lunch each day.

Ramblers at \$45.00 :: will suit your pocket and they are the same good reliable wheel they have been for 20 years past.

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Columbia and Rambler Agents.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds, £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.

WILHELMA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,390,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,390,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.**North British & Mercantile Insurance Co**

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1899,
£18,959,909.

1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000

Subscribed — 2,750,000

2. Paid up Capital—£57,500 0 0

3. Fire Funds—2,750,000 7 11

4. Life and Annuity Funds—10,907,009 11 11

£18,959,909 5 10

Revenue Fire Branch—1,539,550 8 8

Revenue Life and Annuity Branch—1,415,242 18 8

£2,954,792 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAMPS**AND STEREOTYPES**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

TWO TRANSPORTS

With Troops and Horses for Manila.

Brig-General Theodore Schwan and Large Number of Officers on the City of Para

The United States transport City of Para, with Companies A, F, H and K, Twenty-fourth infantry, with non-commissioned staff and band; Troops D and H, Fourth cavalry; a company of United States engineers from Willett's Point, and detachments of the Twenty-fourth infantry, the hospital corps and signal corps assigned to the army of the Philippines, is at Oceanic dock coaling for Manila.

The commanding officer on board is Major Augur of the Fourth cavalry, Captain Ducat of the Twenty-fourth infantry, adjutant.

The City of Para will remain in port about three days coaling. This morning the troops will be taken ashore and marched to Waikiki, where they will be given a chance for a dip in the surf.

Company B, United States engineers, are from Willett's Point, New York. The command consists of 3 officers, 150 enlisted men, 1 assistant surgeon and 2 hospital men, and is commanded by Captain Sibert.

The City of Para when here last year was in command of Captain Zeeder, who is now on a vacation in Europe, his place being taken by Captain Robinson, formerly first officer of the City of Rio de Janeiro. Other officers of the ship are: First officer, Baker, second officer, Bartlett; third officer, Paulsen, chief engineer, Donnelly, first assistant engineer, Spencer, second assistant engineer, Patterson, and third assistant engineer, Waters. She carries a crew of over forty men.

The City of Para, it will be remembered, carried the famous First Minnesota regiment to Manila.

The United States army officers on board the City of Para are: Brigadier General Theodore Schwan, United States volunteers; Colonel William H. Bisbee, Thirtieth infantry; Colonel Gilbert S. Carpenter, Eighteenth infantry; Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth cavalry; Major Jesse M. Lee, Ninth infantry; Major Henry Wygant, Twenty-fourth infantry; Captain Wilber E. Wilder, Fourth cavalry; Captain Chas. J. Crane, Twenty-fourth infantry; Captain Ammon A. Augur, Twenty-fourth infantry; Captain William L. Sibert, corps of engineers; Captain Benjamin W. Leavell, Twenty-fourth infantry; Captain Arthur C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth infantry; Captain William Black, Twenty-fourth infantry; Captain Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth infantry; Captain Daniel J. Carr, United States volunteer signal corps; Captain Harlow L. Street, commissary of subsistence, United States volunteers; Chaplain Allen Allensworth, Twenty-fourth infantry; First Lieutenant Wm. P. Jackson, Twenty-fourth infantry; First Lieutenant Geo. H. McMaster, Twenty-fourth infantry; First Lieutenant John C. Oakes, corps of engineers; First Lieutenant Chas. S. Lincoln, Twenty-fourth infantry; First Lieutenant William L. Murphy, Twenty-fourth infantry; First Lieutenant Alexander M. Davis, Fourth cavalry; First Lieutenant Clyde E. Hawkins, Seventh cavalry; Second Lieutenant Harley B. Ferguson, corps of engineers; Second Lieutenant Frederick T. Arnold, Fourth cavalry; Second Lieutenant Robert E. Frith, Twenty-fourth infantry; Second Lieutenant John B. Sanford, Twenty-fourth infantry; Second Lieutenant Joseph Herring, Twenty-fourth infantry. Assistant Surgeons—Captain C. E. B. Flegg, First Lieutenant P. C. Fauntleroy, First Lieutenant Basil H. Dutcher, First Lieutenant H. S. Greenleaf, First Lieutenant Otway W. Rash. Acting Assistant Surgeons—First Lieutenant Ernest C. Schultz, First Lieutenant Jules C. Le Hardy, First Lieutenant James W. Van Dusen, First Lieutenant Stevens T. Harris, First Lieutenant Robert P. Robbins, First Lieutenant Gilbert E. Seamen, First Lieutenant J. C. Garlington, First Lieutenant S. J. Fraser, First Lieutenant F. W. Dudley.

The total number of troops on board are 975 men and 45 officers.

The United States transport Conemaugh is at Fishmarket wharf, from San Francisco, en route to Manila. She will remain in port about five days coaling and resting live stock.

The Conemaugh has aboard 273 horses for the use of the Fourth cavalry, 600 tons merchandise, 200 cases canned beef and 2,000 tons hay and grain, all for Manila. She sailed from San Francisco a day previous to the Mariposa, making the run down in 8 days and 12 hours, arriving here at noon yesterday.

Dr. Geizer, United States hospital steward, is a passenger for Manila. Dr. Powers, veterinary surgeon with a force of thirty-three men has charge of the horses; the doctor was a classmate of Dr. Monsarrat at college and is a specialist in his line. Sergeant Davis is also aboard en route to Manila, he was lately with the Utah volunteers in Honolulu for several months. E. B. Reiten formerly naval commander of supplies at Manila goes to Manila on the Conemaugh to resume his old position, and will replace Captain Broomfield, who passed through here on the Pennsylvania.

The officers of the Conemaugh are: P. C. Rickman, chief officer, J. A. Sanford first assistant, L. Aray, second officer, D. de Silva, chief engineer, and W. S. Dunn first assistant. M. D. Tucker is purser and this is his third trip through here, where he is well and favorably known. He served as purser on the ocean liner Nelson for over seven years until he took his present position on the Conemaugh.

The horses are being unloaded as rapidly as possible and will enjoy their week's outing in the Government paddocks before resuming their journey to the Philippines.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 18
Am. schr. Jessie Minor, W. Whitney, 18 days from Eureka; 316,469 feet lumber and 12 sundries.
Am. bktn. Kikikat, R. D. Culver, 24 days from Port Townsend; 607,000 feet lumber.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Kona, Kau and way ports; 31 bags coffee, 74 bags awa, 1 horse, 1 cow, 6,100 bags sugar and 388 sundries.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, 8 hrs. from Kanaupali, 4,243 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Wednesday, July 19.
Stmr. Wailaleale, Green, from Kapapa with 2,500 sugar for C. Brewer & Co.

Stmr. Mariposa, Hayward, from San Francisco, mail, pass. and general mdse., to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kiloahana, Thompson, from Hawaii, with 4515 sugar, to C. Brewer & Co.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Hawaii with 5637 sugar for F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Thursday, July 20.
U. S. transport Conemaugh, Lieutenant E. B. Winans commanding, eight days from San Francisco; horses and stores for Manila.

O. & O. stmr. Coptic, 6 days 1 hour from San Francisco; pass. and mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

U. S. A. T. City of Para, Robinson, 7 days from San Francisco.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, from San Francisco; mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 19 hours from Waimea, 4,000 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.
Tuesday, July 18.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennet, for Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dudoit, Kamalo.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Nawiliwili.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Waimea.

Stmr. Kinah, Freeman, Hilo.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Hilo.

Stmr. James Makee, Tulett, Kapaa.

Br. stmr. Wyfield, Cartner, Manila.

Gasolene sch. Malolo, Saas, Molokai.

Wednesday, July 19.

Am. stmr. Mariposa, Hayward, Sydney, via Apia.

Stmr. Nihau, Wyman, Kekaha.

Thursday, July 20.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

Stmr. Wailaleale, Green, Kilauea.

Am. bktn. Addenda, Delano, San Francisco.

Ger. shp. Wega, Bommerman, Port Townsend.

Am. bk Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Sailed July 11.

Schr. Robert Lewers for Honolulu.

July 12.—Stmr. Conemaugh, Roberts, Honolulu and Manila. Up and Loading for Island Ports—For Hilo, bk. Roderick Dhu (to sail July 14); for Kahului, brig Lurline (to sail July 16); for Honolulu, bark Mauna Ala (sails July 13), barkentine Irmgard, ship Port George and bark Andrew Welch.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Arrived July 9.

Brig Lurline, from Hilo. Sailed, July 9.—Bkt. Ruth, for Kihel and Kahului. Cleared, July 12.—Schr. Mary E. Foster, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA.—Arrived previous to July 10.—Stmr. Doric, from San Francisco.

SYDNEY.—Arrived prior to July 10.—Steamer Alameda, from Honolulu; Br. bk. Woolahra, from Eureka, for Newcastle and Honolulu.

EUREKA.—Sailed July 11.—Schr. Robert Lewers, for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND.—Arrived July 12.—Schr. Robert R. Hind, for Honolulu; schr. William Bowdon, from Kahului; Haw. schr. Honolulu, hence June 29.

EUREKA.—Sailed July 12.—Schr. Ottilie Florio, for Honolulu.

KILLISNOO.—Arrived June 27.—Schr. Honolulu, hence 13, to sail July 4 for Honolulu.

POINT REYES.—Passed July 13 at 2 p. m. bktn. Irmgard, from Honolulu for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Arrived, July 13.—Bkt. Irmgard, 26 days from Honolulu. Sailed, July 13.—Stmr. City of Para, for Manila, via Honolulu, sch. Mary E. Foster, for Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

Eliza Miller, Am. sch. 148 tons—Mdse., San Francisco to Honolulu and Fanning's Island, by John Wightman, Jr.

Bertie Minor, Am. sch. 230 tons (at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Honolulu, by J. R. Hanly & Co.

Mauna Ala, Haw. bk. 779 tons—Pass and mdse., San Francisco to Honolulu, in O S Co's Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros Co.

Skagit, Am. bktn. 443 tons (at Ludlow)—Lumber, thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Talbot.

Santiago, Haw. bk. 902 tons—Returns from San Francisco to Hilo, H I in Spreckels' Line.

Lurline, Am. bk. 338 tons—Will take a limited number of passengers, San Francisco to Kahului, H I.

Irmgard, Am. bktn. 614 tons—Pass and mdse. to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams Diamond & Co.

Omega, Am. bk. 522 tons—Fertilizers from nitrate ports to Honolulu, by W. R. Grace & Co.

Era, Am. sch. 263 tons—Goes in ballast to Hana, H I sugar thence to San Francisco, by Charles Nelson.

Eric Am. sch. 498 tons (now at Blakely)—Lumber thence to Honolulu by Renton Holmes & Co.

The City of Columbia may go to San Francisco for repairs.

Congratulations are being showered on that popular customs officer—Inspector W. F. Storr, who takes a lucrative position with T. H. Davies & Co. Ltd., next week. Herman Kruger will succeed him.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kona and Kau, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 18.—C. M. Walton, wife and son, C. R. Hawthorne, Miss Lucy Hawthorne, Miss Kate Kelly, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Robt. Wailaleale, P. W. Carter, W. A. Wall, Frank Dyer, L. P. Alder and wife, T. Krouse, L. M. Baldwin and wife, Miss L. Spencer, A. J. Singer, Miss de Carmo, L. de Vasconcelos, Ed. Hughes, Chas. McCarthy, S. Buck, J. F. O'Connor, Mrs. S. K. Kapa, amakao, Mrs. C. R. Kaulimakaio, E. K. Makio, F. Adler and fifty-three deck.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, July 19.—Henry Alferitz and wife, M. W. Anderson, wife and two children, A. D. Baldwin, Fred Baldwin, C. L. Beal, W. S. Beilfield, J. J. Belsar, Dr. D. R. Brower, Miss V. Christman, C. D. Clark, J. A. Clough, Dr. Charles Davidson, Mrs. W. E. Elliott, Miss J. H. Hott, Theodore P. Fluhr, L. J. Frank and wife, Mrs. Robert Grieve, H. H. Hard, A. F. Jones, wife and son, Mrs. George F. Kimball, Miss Kimball, W. Lucas, R. W. McCheaney, J. L. McLean, wife and two children, Miss Martin, A. C. Paulsamer, Miss Hannigan, G. Mauer, Mrs. E. M. Moore, R. B. Mullen, Robert Owens, wife and two children, Mrs. F. A. Potter, J. S. Schweizer, Dr. N. Seun, D. B. Smith, C. D. Vincent, J. Waterhouse, S. J. Wilks, wife, two children, maid and valet, Mrs. L. D. Allen, J. W. Rylander, C. Gardner, George Hedges, Geo. F. Sands, John Kelly, Joseph Lichtig, E. Beckenridge and wife, J. W. Klemman, James Scanlan, H. Lindig, F. Berger, F. Winkle, T. Mullane, George Ward, M. Sias, R. Lewis, D. Hall, B. Brown, F. Feiler, George Wende, Wm. Griffin, F. McMaue, N. T. Simpson, Max Germandt, J. Howe, F. Seeger and three children, Miss Seeger, J. L. Housemann, L. Brule, L. Phillips, H. Perry, A. W. Anderson, William Gordan, William Keogh, J. Breckinridge, James Kamana, M. Theikon, J. N. S. Williams. For Apia—E. L. Graves. For Auckland—F. E. Baume and wife, W. Gentry Bingham, D. Craig, A. Duncan, Miss E. C. Izard, W. A. Keller, John B. Teal. For Sydney—H. A. Benson, Mrs. Henry Bratnober, T. J. Bush, D. N. McBride, H. Murdoch, W. C. Peacock, Miss H. Ralph, Prof. E. H. Rennie and wife, George A. Stoner, H. A. Thomas, wife and child, Edgar E. Turner, G. H. Woodbury. Join at Honolulu for Auckland—Captain B. F. Chapman, Miss Poston. Join at Honolulu for Sydney—M. C. Sherman, F. C. Taylor, Captain T. G. Taylor, L. C. Vanuxem, Mrs. E. K. Vanuxem, Miss Florence Vanuxem, Miss Mary Vanuxem, Hugo Wilkens.

From Honolulu, per stmr. Iwalani, July 19.—F. A. Schaefer and son, Miss A. Rickard, Miss F. F. Rickard, Mrs. Swift and son, Miss A. Brickwood and three deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. Wailaleale, July 19.—Mrs. S. N. Hundley, A. Croft, Mr. Christian and ten deck.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Coptic, July 14, 1899.—For Honolulu—Miss Annie Allen, George K. McDonald, Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Miss Irene Fisher, Dr. D. W. Rulison, H. W. Schmidt, Miss W. Schmidt, Charles F. Tay, John C. Slater, E. Cropp, F. B. Cooper, Mrs. F. B. Cooper, W. C. Cooper, Mrs. W. C. Cooper, George U. Hind, B. Sparks, Albert E. Adams, Mrs. Albert E. Adams, C. Hedemann, Mrs. C. Hedemann, Miss Elsie Adair. Through—For Yokohama—C. H. Thorn, N. Nishishima, S. N. Ito, K. Noda, Mrs. H. B. Hulbert and three children, John H. Jewett, Mrs. John H. Jewett, four children, governess and maid, Mrs. N. W. McIvor's nurse and three children. For Kobe—E. N. Tallien. For Shanghai—S. L. Kennedy. For Hongkong—Mrs. J. Sanger, Dr. M. W. Franklin, Charles Dahl, Mrs. Charles Dahl, J. B. Rohman, Mrs. J. B. Rohman, A. S. Eilam, Lewis Betters, Mrs. Thomas Longworth and two children.

From Waimea (Kauai) per stmr. Ke Au Hou, July 20.—Dr. King, Mr. Comstock and one deck.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinah, July 18.—Miss Annie Smith, Miss M. Anu, Mrs. Fehlberr, Miss Goodson, W. A. Hall and wife, R. Jordan, Miss A. Hall, Mrs. Grau, Miss Howland, T. R. Keyworth, B. C. Findley, H. E. Rolfe, S. N. Castle, A. L. Rolfe, Brother Henry, Brother Charles, Brother Frank, Brother Matthias, T. P. Phillips, C. W. Booth, Edwin Fernandez, W. E. Bivens, Brother Francis, Brother Robert, G. Walpa, Mrs. Weddick, J. O. Carter, Jr., E. R. Bivens, J. N. Mason, L. T. Grant, A. B. Neeley, E. W. Fuller, Eli Mitchell, C. T. Alexander, E. O. Hall, H. C. Dillingham, J. S. McCandless, W. Mahuka, Miss Lele, Miss M. Wynn, Miss Mubson, Miss Rice, Miss Myrick, Rev. J. S. Lane, Mrs. Fritz, J. Fee Ben, Yee Leong and wife, Miss Kelly, Miss Julia Perry, Miss Castle, Mrs. Rolfe, C. E. Brown, wife and two servants, W. Dickson, A. T. Lewis, C. W. Eccles, Lui Kumano, K. Kaloi, C. Weatherax and assistant, D. McCriston, wife and daughter, Marshal Brown.

For Hilo and Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 18.—Miss C. B. Walker, Mrs. A. B. Tucker, H. C. Mossman, F. J. Turner, J. K. Wilder and son, Mrs. Willing, Miss Thatcher, Miss Palecki, Miss Mary Green, H. Giles and son, Levi Joseph, wife and child, Miss Shifren, Miss Laughlin, Miss S. Williams, Mrs. A. Borba, Miss E. Borba, M. Rosenblett, Henry Higgins, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Drummond, Bro. Raymond, Bro. Thomas, Bro. Theodore, Bro. Eugene, The Bishop of Panopolis, Bro. Alfred, Bro. Mark, G. C. Wood, Bro. Francis, Mr. Chaffer, Isaac Bartholite, E. Roe, E. P. Page, C. M. Curtis, O. H. Gulick, wife and maid, P. A. Dias, H. A. Jaeger, Levi Joseph, Chas. K. Smith, Mrs. Emma Ah Dudi, and Kim Sing.

For Kapaa per stmr. James Makee, July 18.—Mrs. H. C. Mossman.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, July 18.—Mrs. Allen, President and wife, W. B. Clark, E. E. Boyd, Mrs. Merriweather, Miss Kaaloa, Mr. Mirreka, G. Denert P. Higgins, H. P. Walton, Mrs. Kapile, Miss Rice, Akana and wife, George Misha and wife, R. Wailaleale and wife, Miss C. Lousay, Miss N. Shanley, Mrs. Keoho, Miss A. Blockstadt, Akana and 41 deck.

For the Colonies, per stmr. Mart-

poa, July 19.—For Auckland: Captain B. F. Chapman, Miss Poston. For Sydney: M. C. Sherman, F. C. Taylor, Captain T. G. Taylor, L. C. Vanuxem, Mrs. E. K. Vanuxem, Miss Florence Vanuxem, Miss Mary Vanuxem, Hugo Wilkens, C. T. Longstreet, Bishop Willis and wife.

Bluejackets of the Japanese training ship Hiyel were drilling ashore yesterday.

The steamer Kiloahana is on the berth for Lahaina and Kaanapali to sail at 4 p. m. today.

Latest advices from San Francisco are that the brig Lurline was to have sailed on the 16th inst. for Kahului.

The following island steamers sail today: Mauna Loa, Simpson, for Lahaina, Maialea, Kona and Kau, 10 a. m.; Iwalani, Gregory, for Honolulu and Kukuhaele, 10 a. m.

Captain Wyman, formerly first officer of the Kauai, took command of the steamer Nihau, which sailed for Kahala and Waimea yesterday. Captain Haglund is now acting port superintendent of the Inter-Island steamers, in place of Captain Campbell, who is ill. The W. G. Hall may go out next week to Kauai ports under Captain Thompson, now of the Mikahala, which will cause changes all along the Inter-Island fleet.

The sugar packets Aryan and Irmgard, from Honolulu, were sighted off the Heads yesterday afternoon. They are the forerunners of a considerable fleet of sugar vessels. Both have greatly exceeded their usual running time. The Aryan spoke the ship Starward and the bark Mohican, also carrying sugar to this port, on June 26th. The Pacific Mail steamer Coptic will leave today for Chma.—San Francisco Chronicle, July 14.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Due in July.

Vessel. From.

Honolulu, Am. schr. San Francisco

Mary E. Foster, Am. sch. S. F.

Harvester, Am. bk. Newcastle

Star of Italy, Haw. ship Newcastle

City of Adelaide, Br. bk. Newcastle

King Arthur, Br. ship Newcastle

Balmore, Br. ship Newcastle

Geneva, Am. bk. Clipperton Island

Alice Cooke, Am. schr. Puget Sound

Amelia, Am. bktn. Blakeley

Victoria, Br. stmr. Lisbon

Kintana, Br. bk. London

Albany, Ger. bk. Westport

Robert R. Hind, Am. schr. Ludlow

F. S. Redfield, Am. schr. Tacoma

Robert Lewers, Am. schr. Eureka

Due in August.

Bertie Minor, Am. sch. Eureka

Skagit, Am. bk. Port Ludlow

Mary E. Foster, Ger. ship Liverpool

Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship Norfolk

Helen Brewer, Haw. ship New York

Coalings, Am. bk. New York

Eclipse, Am. ship Newcastle

Irmgard, Am. bktn. S. F.

Port George, Am. ship S. F.

Andrew Welch, Haw. bk. S. F.

Eliza Miller, Am. sch. S. F.

W. G. Irwin, Am. bk. S. F.

Mauna Ala, Haw. bk. San Francisco

Due in September.

Poohing Sugy, Haw. bk. New York

Due in October.

Iolani, Haw. bk. New York

Obed Baxter, Am. bk. New York

Due in November.

Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk. Newcastle, Eng.

Onaway, Am. bk. New York

Emily F. Whitney, Am. ship. New York

CHARTERED FOR HONOLULU.

Bundaleer, Chil. bk. Newcastle

Norelty, Am. schr. Newcastle

Hawaiian Isles, Haw. ship Newcastle

Erral Br. ship Newcastle

Louisiana, Am. schr. Newcastle

John Smith, Am. bktn. Newcastle

Yosemite, Am. ship Newcastle

Lizzie Vance, Am. schr. Newcastle

Wm. Bowden, Am. schr. Newcastle

Wm. Carson, Am. bktn. Newcastle

Abby Palmer, Am. bk. Newcastle

Empire, Am. bk. Newcastle

Geneva, Am. bk. Newcastle

J. L. Stanford, Am. bktn. Newcastle

Newsboy, Am. bktn. Newcastle

Seminole, Am. bk. Newcastle

Woolahra, Br. bk. Newcastle

W. F. Babcock, Am. ship. New York

Karoo, Br. ship. Shanghai

Beechdale, Br. bk. Nitrate Pts.

Mattawan, Am. stmr. Norfolk

County Merioneth, Br. bk. Liverpool

Nuanau, Haw. bk. New York

BORN.

SHELDON.—At Kunawai, Honolulu, July 19, 1899, to the wife of John G. M. Sheldon, a daughter.

MARRIED.

YARNDLEY-CLYMER.—In Honolulu, July 20, 1899, Prof J. W. Yarnley and Miss Cordelia Clymer, both of this city.

WIDEMANN-PARKER.—In Honolulu, July 20, 1899, Carl A. Widemann and Miss Helen Parker, both of Honolulu.

DIED.

RASMUSSEN.—In Honolulu, July 20, 1899, Axel, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen aged 1 year and 14 days.